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VOL. 56 JANUARY 1, 1931 NO. 1

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Mary Louise Foster

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CONTENTS

THREE GREAT SPANISH LIBRARIES, *by Mary Louise Foster* 9
THE CLIPPING FILE, by *Philip Olin Keeney* 13
CATALOG CARDS FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS PUBLICATIONS, *by Janet F. Saunders* 14
WHAT CITY FIREMEN READ, *by James A. Howard* 17
THE CLASSIFIED CATALOG VS. THE DICTIONARY CATALOG, *by Rudolph H. Gjelsness* 18
HANDMAIDENS OF THE LEARNED WORLD, *by J. H. Shera* 21
CREATING SERVICES, *by Arnold K. Borden* 23
BOOKS AS AFFECTED BY CHANGING METHODS OF INSTRUCTION, *by Eleanor Falley* 24
EDITORIAL FORUM 26
LIBRARIAN AUTHORS 28
THE JANUARY FORECAST OF BOOKS 29
BOOK NEWS 30
IN THE LIBRARY WORLD 31
SCHOOL LIBRARY NEWS 35
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS 36
AMONG LIBRARIANS 41
OPPORTUNITIES 43
THE CALENDAR 43
FORTHCOMING ISSUES 7

Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The January 15 issue promises three interesting articles on Book Wagons. Mrs. Phyllis Knowles Blood of the New York City Extension Division will have an article on the Bronx Book Wagon of this system which gives night, as well as day, service; Mary Kinley Ingraham of Acadia University Library in Nova Scotia, Canada, will tell how the Book Wagon solved the problem of taking books to the people of the small towns, villages, and country districts of the Maritime Provinces of Canada; and Nora Bateson of the staff of the Fraser Valley Demonstration in British Columbia will give an account of the van used in this work.

The series of articles on libraries in foreign countries will be continued in the next issue by an article by Hugo Bergmann, Director of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem.

Two special articles of interest on the Recreational Reading Courses given in Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, California, and in Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, are forthcoming in either the January 15, if there is space, or the February 1 numbers. These two colleges we believe are the only ones to give credit to college students for reading books and we are delighted to be able to present articles on both colleges. B. E. W.

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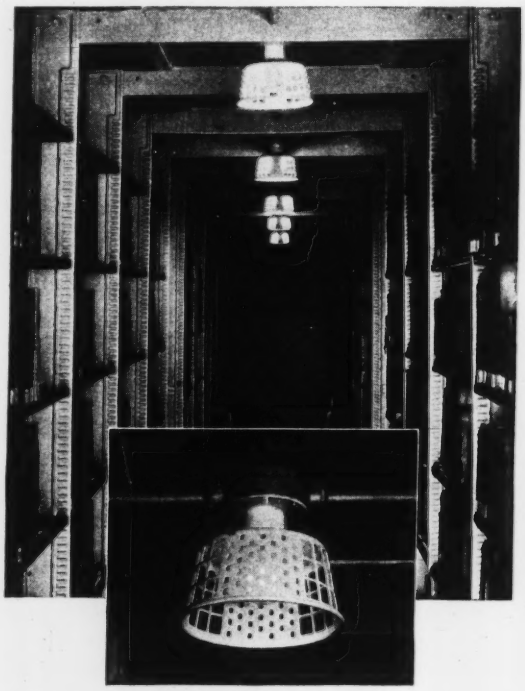

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Three Great Spanish Libraries

By MARY LOUISE FOSTER

Department of Chemistry, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

MORE AND MORE each year, tourists are going to Spain, still for the most part following the beaten track and visiting Seville, Granada, Madrid and leaving, either by Barcelona or by the western route, according to the requirements of the remaining itinerary. They visit the library buildings and, in Seville and El Escorial, admire the superbly illuminated pages displayed in glass cases. To scholars, however, the treasures of these Spanish libraries in the form of medieval manuscripts, unpublished archives, and the earliest printed books have for a long time been the magic lure, mitigating the hardships of cold rooms, incomplete catalogs and closed stacks. How Americans have suffered there! Ticknor, Longfellow, and Washington Irving, to mention only a few, are some who were among the first to reveal to us the romance which Spain still means to many Americans. Slowly, however, this cloistered country is coming into the world of today, and along with the opening up of other ports-of-entry, the libraries are becoming more accessible. Groups of foreign students are personally conducted through the library of Madrid; properly accredited persons may obtain permission to use the treasures of El Escorial; and in Seville every assistance is freely given to students and scholars.

Libraries such as ours with open stacks and complete, accessible printed card-catalogs do not exist. The psychology of the Spaniard is too fundamentally different from that of the Anglo-Saxon to permit of the unrestricted use of books. The Spanish language has no refrain like, "The man who runs may read." One must spend hours to get a little information! The stacks are carefully guarded; the books for the most part in glass cases and accessible only to the guards, and the catalog a written list of titles, incomplete and often difficult to decipher.

Undoubtedly this great difference in the accepted office of the library is due to its different evolution in the two countries. With us the library is public property, built and equipped for the use of every citizen, and run in the most efficient manner for his accommodation. In every respect his convenience is consulted. It is quite otherwise with the Spanish library. There these magnificent collections are identified with an individual; in Seville with Don Fernando Colón; in El Escorial with Philip II; in Santander with Menendez y Pelayo; in Madrid with the Government. They represent therefore the personal taste of the originator and make little appeal to the populace, which even at present is largely illiterate in Spain. It is impossible to say which of these libraries is the most important, since they are so differentiated: Madrid is rapidly becoming the State library, El Escorial the depository of ecclesiastical

literature, and Seville the centre for the collections of Columbus and colonial documents. Both Madrid and Seville possess many other small libraries, collections of more or less importance and of varying significance to the scholar.

After one has decided which library contains the collection most important for his

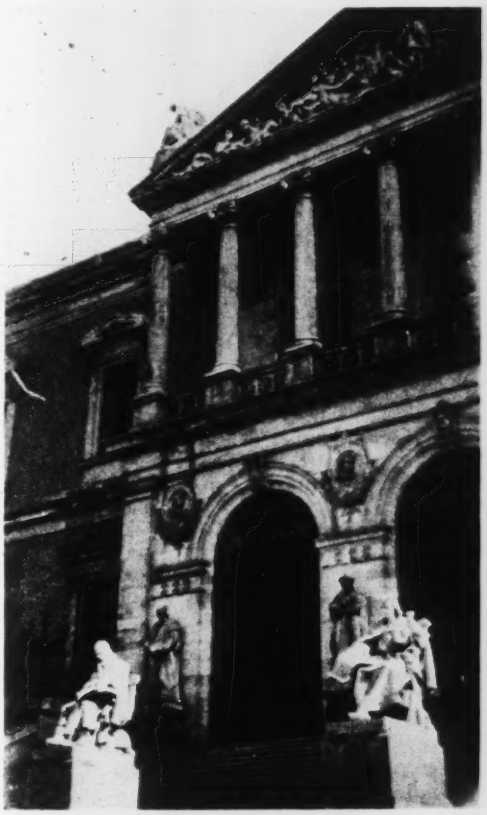
El Lapidario of Alfonso 1278. From The Biblioteca de San Lorenzo, El Escorial, Spain

study, the scholar must arm himself, before he can hope for access to the manuscripts, with introductions from his university, his resident consul or ambassador, and, in the case of El Escorial, with a letter from the Intendencia General del Real Palacio. The presentation of these letters of credit, so to speak, results in access to the catalogs, the first step in getting a book. The catalogs are in every stage of evolution, from the difficultly decipherable written lists in books, to printed lists in books, or occasionally, to the more elaborately written card index. So far as I know there is no card catalog with all the details such as are published by the Library of Congress for distribution in this country. Every year sees improvement in these conditions: rooms are being heated; hours for study are being lengthened; titles of the bound volumes of manuscripts are being listed; and the archives are being investigated and cataloged. Apparently events move more slowly with the Spaniards than with us, but they are far from an idle people or unappreciative of modern reconstruction in all matters of daily life and their libraries, like their other institutions, are conforming more and more to the changing methods.

One of the libraries of especial interest to Americans is the Biblioteca Colombia in Seville. This collection, lodged in what was the servants' quarters of the Mezquita or mosque in Moorish times, was made by Don Fernando Colón, son of Christopher Columbus. He became page to Queen Isabella in 1498 and in 1520 went to Aix-la-Chapelle to the coronation of Charles V, at which time he began his public life. He accompanied the Emperor on his travels in Spain, Italy, and France and thus had rare opportunity to indulge his fondness for books. He frequented the society of the intellectuals of the day, many of whom presented him with copies of their books. His taste was catholic and his books represent to an unusual degree the culture of the day. One finds there the dramatic works of that century, the poetry, letters, pamphlets on the Reformation, on the coro-

Entrance To Court of the Oranges, Biblioteca Columbina, Sevilla

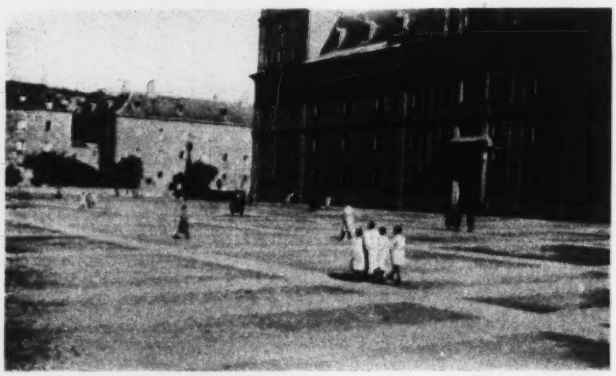
nation, and on the plague; prognostications for the coming year, very much in vogue at that time; and many little novels and romances on chivalry. Numbers of loose sheets, unfortunately now lost, on the science of the time are enumerated in his catalogs, for Don Fernando was a most methodical man and not only kept careful lists of his gifts and purchases but recorded on the first or last page of the book itself the source of the book, and, if it was a purchase, the price paid both in foreign money and in Spanish gold. It is evident also that he actually read all his books for they have marginal notes in his own handwriting. The books of Christopher Columbus are a priceless treasure in this library and are kept in cases by themselves. They bear his own marginal notes. The collection was bequeathed intact to his nephew Don Luis on condition that he expend a certain sum each year in keeping up the collection. Don Luis had not Don Fernando's interest in books and most of the Spanish texts were lost in the years following during which the collection changed hands several times, going even so far as Granada. Finally in 1552 it became the permanent possession of the Cathedral. It is perhaps only half as large as it was originally, but diminished though it is, it reveals to us the intimate character of a courtier and diplomat of the sixteenth century and his relation to the thought of his time.



Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid

The Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid is entirely different both in its residence and its equipment. The building is large, in the style of the French Empire, approached by a broad flight of steps. On the wide landing before the great doors are huge statues of some of the early kings. Within are to be found the gallery of modern art and the library with its rich treasure of books, manuscripts, and archives. The process of using these books or manuscripts is far from simple. On the contrary, it is most cumbersome and tedious. One receives a brass check on entering, hunts up the title of the book, hands in the slip which comes back with the number of the book, goes to a distant desk, hands in the slip and the brass check for which one now receives a celluloid lozenge on which is a number, then sits down and waits till the lozenge number is called. One reads the book for the few hours permitted, returns it and receives the brass check again which is surrendered to the guard at the door. That brass check is the *sine qua non* for exit from the reading room. Books are never taken away. The reading-room is spacious, well equipped with comfortable chairs, tables, and lights. There are even racks for supporting upright the large volumes. But the place is cold, colder than agreeable to Americans, many of whom will recall suffering from chillblains on hands or feet. The manuscripts and archives are kept in another part of the building and are most carefully watched over. There is a rich store of these, rightly recognized as the priceless record of the past whose loss would be irreparable. In these quiet halls are to be found the scholars and research workers. They have not been admitted with brass check, but have come as properly accredited persons with introductions. The value of the introduction is not to be underestimated. Its influence is all-powerful. It is a real open sesame to the treasures to be found here in undreamed of abundance, for the Government has brought hither the libraries of the monasteries and the provinces. Once introduced and accepted, the student is refused nothing, everything is at his disposal, although under the watchful eyes of guardians. Copying is permitted and even the

making of official photostats after the requirements of red tape officialdom have been satisfied. It is in such matters as this that we find the deep seated difference between Spanish and Anglo-Saxon psychology. All their methods are so detailed, so wrapped around with official red-tape, so circuitous instead of being simple and direct and trustful. The latter results from the principle of habeas corpus which deems every man true and honorable till he has been proved false, whereas the first premise of Roman law, which is the guiding principle of the Latin races, makes the contrary assumption.



Entrance to Biblioteca de San Lorenzo

Not far from Madrid, on the slopes of the Guadarrama Mountains, is situated the little town of Escorial. It was here that Philip II elected to build a memorial to St. Laurence on whose anniversary he won the battle of St. Quentin in 1557. It is an edifice of magnificent proportions, constructed of somber granite, undecorated and severe in outline. Within are located the great church with the royal mausoleum, the royal palace, the monastery and the library of San Lorenzo, which is in charge of the Franciscan fathers. This collection of books is distinct from the other two described in this paper. Its treasures are richly illuminated books of the hours, missals, choir books, ecclesiastic records, and manuscripts. Many of these illuminated texts are in glass cases in the centre of the long hall. Along the walls are other bookcases with glass doors enclosing row after row of gilt-edged books carefully aligned, because here, as elsewhere in Spain, books are arranged according to size and not according to subject-matter. And on the edges of the leaves, on the top or the front, is printed the number of the book. Among these famous illuminated manuscripts are the prayer-books of Queen Isabella and the Emperor Charles V. Philip's books are written on vellum in gothic letters. Along the margins are arabesques with flowers and animals painted in exquisite colors and set off with burnished gold. The paragraphs usually have elaborately decorated initial letters, many times larger than the rest of the letters. Another magnificent folio is the *Lapidario* of Alfonso, el Sabio, written at his request in Spanish gothic script in 1279. Inasmuch as the inspiration of the work is astronomical, the divisions of the book are the signs of the zodiac and these supply the motif for the decoration. The delicacy of design, the subtle variation of expression indicate the skill of the artists who assisted in the production of this superb piece of handicraft.

These are not the only libraries in Spain with precious manuscripts and archives. Toledo has its store, Simancas, Salamanca, Barcelona, each is liberally endowed with these records of a great past. There have always been many monasteries in Spain and before the invention of the printing-press, when the days were long and empty of heavy duties, there was ample time for the copying and decorating of the earlier manuscripts. Many of the monks became very expert both in producing beautiful symmetrical gothic letters and in depicting scenes from the lives of the saints, in painting flowers and birds and animals. They have accordingly left us beautiful mementoes of a lost craft which very often rises to the dignity of art.

Miss Foster had a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies for research in Spanish libraries on Alchemy and Early Chemistry this summer.

In books lies the soul of the whole Past Time; the articulate audible voice of the Past, when the body and material substance of it has altogether vanished like a dream.—CARLYLE.

The Clipping File

By PHILIP OLIN KEENEY

Assistant, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor

ONCE A FAMOUS English curator of books in an address to a group of embryo American librarians likened the Toledo blade to a reference librarian. The intrinsic value of the famous sword rested less on the strength of the cutting surface than on its composition which, according to legend, consisted of pieces of metal gathered from the highways and byways of the mediæval world, for no single mine furnished the ore for the prized blade. Similarly, a reference librarian should have at his fingertips bits of information garnered from all the fields of knowledge. Expertness in any field has its value, but it does not suffice in a reference department where the inquiries, be it in a public or university library, touch upon all manner of phenomena. Few librarians possess the prodigious memory of a Macaulay. If they did, it would not be so valuable in their vocation as the printed word. For despite the intelligence and perspicacity of librarians, mankind appears to pin greater faith even to newspaper dicta than to oral answers of his questions. Thus it behooves the reference staff to select an artificial means of pursuing its profession efficiently, and one of the cheapest and most convenient devices so far invented is the clipping file.

Small libraries have limited budgets with little or no money for duplicating periodicals, the cheapest of all clipping materials. On the other hand, the fact that one person makes up the reference staff compensates in part for the lack of means, as the librarian becomes personally acquainted with his clientèle, and is able in a comparatively short time to ascertain the types of questions that will occur most frequently. Though he is not able to clip the same periodicals and newspapers regularly, a practice which ensures a homogeneous file, he will, if vigilant, find material to answer many of his questions in the form of sample copies of various magazines, and in the duplication of periodicals that occasionally stray in with the regular issues. If these are clipped judiciously the librarian will be able to digest the bulk of such material. If, then, his questioners are unsatisfied with a verbal answer, he may either give them the exact reference or the clippings themselves (if he is sure of their safe return). Once the clipping habit is firmly embedded, the file grows rapidly, but the greater part of the material is purely ephemeral. A new writer will flash across the horizon only to disappear, but in his course through inky space he will be followed by many curious and interested admirers whose questions will force the reference librarian to gather biographical data. When the author in question has returned to oblivion, the material can be destroyed. The same procedure should be followed out with the clippings that pertain to the quick changes that occur on the domestic and foreign political landscapes—a Cannon can hardly roar or a Tiger die without begetting numerous inquiries. Material on youth, magic, Olympic games, golf, panics, the Republican party, vetoes, war debts, and so on, has greater longevity, but the librarian should constantly be revising all files by weeding out articles of lesser importance, else the files will become unwieldy and congested.

In a large system where there are several persons on the reference staff, the library would find it advantageous to appropriate a definite sum annually to be expended on clipping materials. A large daily like *The New York Times*, supplemented by a weekly like *The Literary Digest* or *Time*, would furnish the items of current political interest, while *The Saturday Review of Literature* or *Books* would supply biographical blurbs and general gossip about contemporary writing. If the appropriation were large enough, it would be well to clip from as many similar European journals as possible. Some material from all such papers would find its way into the longer-lived files, though articles clipped from magazines like *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Yale Review*, etc., would tend to be of more value.

If a library subscribed to ten journals for the purpose of making a file, it would require marked discrimination on the part of the reference staff to clip effectively. If the work were done by uncritical persons, the accumulation would be too vast to be of value in the accurate and speedy answering of questions. Again, it would be necessary to assign subject headings to the general articles, and if this were done carelessly all essential usefulness would be lost. Finally, one person ought not to clip the same magazines constantly, because

this would result in a form of specialization impairing the best of reference work. So far as it is possible the entire staff should be acquainted with the contents of all the files. When one file appears to be growing elephantine, the attention of the chief should be called so that an operation could be performed before the growth endangers the efficacy of the whole system. Librarians fear destruction of anything printed that comes into their hands, whether bound, in pamphlets, or in manuscript, but to build up an efficient clipping file a reference librarian must be totally unafraid to eradicate ephemeral matter.

Catalog Cards for League of Nations Publications

By JANET F. SAUNDERS

Head Cataloger, League of Nations Library, Geneva

THE HANDLING of League of Nations documents has become a problem of considerable importance to many libraries. The wealth of the material issued, of increasing value to all students of the international aspects of social, economic or political affairs, must be classified and cataloged with great care in order to make it readily available. The League Library has frequently been asked by other libraries for suggestions and advice as to its treatment. The problem of classification, at least as regards documents issued since 1926, is satisfactorily settled by the system of numbering adopted by the Publications Department of the Secretariat, but that of cataloging still presents many difficulties. The present article is an attempt to simplify some of these difficulties and to set forth the position of the League of Nations Library as regards cooperation with the Library of Congress in preparing printed catalog cards. More particularly it is a reply to the motion passed by the Cataloging Section of the American Library Association at Los Angeles.

Since the beginning of 1928, printed catalog cards for all documents placed on sale, that is to say, all documents which bear the series number of the Publications Department, have been prepared by the League Library. Their distribution and sale has been in charge of the Publications Department. The cataloging is duplicated to a certain extent by the Library of Congress, but the latter differs materially from the League Library as regards entries and also in certain details of practice. The question of close cooperation between the two libraries has been discussed, but up to the present it has been impossible to effect centralisation of the service. Not only are administrative difficulties in both libraries involved, but the difference of principle in the forms of entry seems insurmountable. With regard to the latter point, American libraries must be reminded that the cataloging service of the League Library, while initiated mainly at their request, must study the needs of libraries in other countries as well. We have among our subscribers to the card service libraries all over Europe, and also in Japan, India, Australia, Egypt and South Africa. Cataloging practice in all these countries differs. The League cards are desired by them, not for incorporation without change in their catalogs, but for certain bibliographical details which can be adapted to their practice, more particularly for indication of the exact official names of bodies responsible for the preparation of documents. This is information which can be given authoritatively only by the library at publication headquarters. The League library must bear the responsibility for the authenticity of this information, and feels it necessary to assert this responsibility in maintaining its own service of preparing catalog cards for sale. The possibility of having cards printed and distributed in Washington from copy prepared in Geneva has, however, been discussed. The scheme was rejected as impractical for all libraries except those in the United States. Galley proofs of our cards, however, are sent regularly to the Library of Congress. This is at least a starting point for cooperation between the two libraries.

The Library of Congress has found it im-

practicable to attempt to assign complete author headings for League documents, as the organisation of the League is very complicated, and the names of committees, sub-committees, etc., are subject to change and are often inconveniently long. Also it is often difficult, if not impossible, to judge from a given document who should be considered as author, or what the exact name of a committee should be. (It must be admitted that the editing and preparation of League documents is far from perfect from a library point of view. Much progress has been made but much remains to be done.) The Library of Congress, therefore, uses only a very few subdivisions in the author headings, such as Assembly, Council, Covenant, Secretariat, and enters all documents which do not seem to fall under these headings under League of Nations without subdivision. It has in addition worked out an elaborate scheme for arrangement of the cards in four main divisions, namely, a title catalog, an author catalog (further subdivided into four sections), a topical catalog, and a document number catalog. This arrangement, however, does not affect the cataloging in the stricter sense.

The Library of the League of Nations instituted its present service almost contemporaneously with the inauguration of this elaborate scheme by the Library of Congress. The dissatisfaction expressed in many quarters with the latter's plan for entries, and the necessity of service to European and other libraries which the Washington library cannot give, have convinced our library that it was right to do so and to continue along the same lines as it began.

Our cataloging follows Library of Congress general practice, with a few exceptions. The size of the card is the same, the type resembles as closely as possible that used in Washington, the subject headings are taken from the Library of Congress subject headings list with the addition of a topical heading which is that in current use in the Secretariat of the League. The principle employed in assigning author headings differs radically. The body responsible is indicated as exactly as possible, no matter how long the heading. The names of bodies are official. When they are not indicated exactly, or when they change or seem to change their names, the Library finds out the correct name by consultation with the person in the Secretariat of the League who is engaged in work on that subject. In some cases, when a committee has, strictly speaking, no name beyond, for example, "Committee of three of the Council," or when it has a name impossibly long or unwieldy such as that of the committee appointed by the Council "to study the proposal of the government of Finland to confer on the Permanent court of international justice jurisdiction as a tribunal of appeal in respect of arbitral tribunals established by states," the Library establishes a heading in collaboration with and with the consent of the responsible members of the Secretariat. When there is considerable difference between two forms of the name of a certain body, reference cards are printed. This service is one that cannot be given by any other library. It is the essential feature of the cataloging service rendered by the League Library.

A few general principles might be laid down as regards these entries. Take for example documents issued in connection with the many international conferences held under the auspices of the League.

The proceedings and final acts of such conferences are entered under the name of the conference, but as all preparatory documents, agenda, etc., are compiled in the Secretariat, they are entered under the name of the responsible section of the Secretariat, whether this is definitely indicated in the document or not. Both the proceedings and the preparatory documents bear the name of the conference at head of title; in the one case it is copied on the catalog card as a note: "At head of title," in the other it is included in the title. Similarly summaries of replies of governments to questionnaires or of periodical reports from states members of the League on certain subjects are entered under the name of section of the Secretariat which prepares them. Since the headings and added entries are established officially and are intended to be authoritative, it has not been considered necessary to justify their use by notes on the catalog card when there is no apparent justification in the document itself.

Reports submitted by delegations to a conference or committee are entered under the government followed by the title of the delegation, e.g. "Great Britain. Accredited representative for Tanganyika to the Permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations." Trustees and commissioners appointed by the League are entered under League of nations when wholly responsible to the League for the performance of their duties as for instance, the Trustee for the Danzig seven per cent municipal loan of 1925. Administrators of a region such as the Governing Commission of the Saar Valley or the High Commissioner for Danzig, who are appointed by the League but responsible also to the region which they administer are entered under the name of the

territory administered. Reports prepared by individuals at the request of the League follow the general rules for reports published by an institution but prepared by an individual who is not a member of the staff of such institution.

Certain other unusual features might be noted. For instance, no mention is made of the note which usually appears in the upper left corner of the title page, designating the official recipients of the document. This information is repeated in a condensed form in the official number, so for brevity's sake the longer form is omitted. For brevity's sake, also, the date at head of title is omitted. As the League has as yet no printing office of its own, the printing is distributed among many printers, and indeed in more than one country. As the publishing offices are always in Geneva, and as the publisher, i.e. the League, is always indicated elsewhere on the catalog card, the printer's name is unimportant, if not confusing, and is therefore regularly omitted.

Hitherto the official numbers and the sales series numbers have both been indicated on the catalog card for individual documents, but not for periodicals, where their inclusion would often necessitate one or more cards entirely devoted to that purpose. As many numbers of periodical reports have in the past not been made public or have been placed on sale as an annex to some other document, it is doubtful whether the publication of a full list of numbers would be a benefit to libraries which have received only documents placed on sale. The publication of the *Key to League of Nations Documents*, published last summer by the World Peace Foundation, must prove of enormous assistance to libraries who wish to bind their holding of League documents as sets. This might later be supplemented by the Secretariat by a list of official numbers of all serial publications issued, with indications as to which numbers are on sale to libraries.

Cards are on sale for all documents numbered in the series of the Publications Department which have been published since January 1928. During 1928 and 1929, the distribution of cards was handled by the Publications Department. Since the beginning of 1930, however, the distribution of cards has been taken over by the Library, though the Publications Department still looks after the financial side of the matter. It has been an unfortunate year for the change, as the cataloging staff of the Library has been gravely affected by illness, the two members chiefly responsible being absent for several months, causing inevitable delay in the preparation and dispatch of cards. It has not yet been possible to prepare cards for all the early documents. If there was sufficient demand, however, this might be done in the course of the next year or two. The system of sale has hitherto been found somewhat unsatisfactory by American libraries, accustomed as they are to the service provided by the Library of Congress. In the beginning, the idea was not that a complete set of cards should be furnished, but that one card should be sent for each document to be used as a model to be adapted to the cataloging practice of the library concerned. This system is the most satisfactory for non-American libraries, where each library has its own rules and practice. Even American libraries, it was thought, would prefer to adapt the card for use in the public catalogs, retaining the long heading only for a special file of League publications. Accordingly the price was established on the basis of $5 for one card for each document placed on sale and cataloged during the year. This was satisfactory for European libraries, but as most of our subscribers were in the United States, it was found advisable to change the arrangement. The subscription price was raised to $6 and a complete set of cards, i.e., two main cards and one card for each subject and added entry, was provided. The arrangement may be modified again next year in order to permit libraries to obtain as many or as few cards as they desire, as is possible in dealing with the Library of Congress. The demand for our cards is relatively small, however, and forms such a tiny part of the whole service of the Sales Department that the latter is reluctant to establish any but the simplest arrangement as far as accounting is concerned. It may be mentioned that the subscription for cards is supposed to include not merely all cards printed during the year, but cards for all documents placed on sale during the year. Cards for periodicals cataloged in 1928 and 1929 are therefore included in consignments sent to new subscribers when the first number for the current year is placed on sale.

The League Library would welcome suggestions for modifications of its practice which would benefit American libraries. We realize fully the difficulties of the adequate handling of our documents and are strongly desirous of assisting other libraries as far as possible.

What City Firemen Read

By JAMES A. HOWARD

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SINCE FEBRUARY 1929 the Hammond Public Library has been offering a complete and extensive forty-eight hour intra-library loan service to its six branches scattered over a twenty-three mile area from the main library. Since October 1929 the Librarian, in his every other day journey to these six branches making pick-ups and deliveries, has also stopped at the equally widely scattered six fire department stations of the City of Hammond. There are eighty-two men on the force who work in shifts of twenty-four hours each: from seven in the morning one day to seven the next. They cannot leave the station premises while on duty and time sometimes drags, but now, with free public library service, the day passes much more pleasantly and profitably. The men need only to fill out request cards for the books and magazines they wish to read and within forty-eight hours the requested material is delivered at their station for them to enjoy, providing the material asked for is immediately available. If not immediately available, it is brought out to them in due turn. These filled request cards for the year beginning October 1, 1929 and ending September 30, 1930 were kept to form the basis for the following study.

Of the eighty-two firemen on the Hammond Fire Department, fifty-two indicated their desire to make use of the public library service by signing registration cards. The circulation to these fifty-two men during the past year was 4,631 of which 2,433 were books and 2,198 magazines. Nine hundred six of the books were non-fiction, 1,527 fiction.

One man read only three books during the year: two non-fiction, one fiction. Another man read sixty-five books, four non-fiction and sixty-one fiction. Of the latter all were western stories expect one, *The Red-haired Girl* by C. Wells. Another read one hundred twenty-two books, all western. This man will read and thoroughly enjoy one western story a day. However, no other type of book interests him. Occasionally he will read illustrated magazines. Another fireman read thirty-six books, all mystery stories. This man will read any detective or mystery stories handed to him—but only mystery stories! One man requested but one book: *Modern Fire Fighting Apparatus.* Still another, a Captain, read a total of one hundred ninety-five books of which one hundred thirty were fiction and sixty-five non-fiction. The champion reader of the year was one of the five oldest men on the force. He read a grand total of two hundred twenty-one books (magazines of course are not counted in this report) of which fifty-three were non-fiction and one hundred seventy-eight fiction. This man's choice is exceedingly wide and varied: religion, philosophy, science, drama, history, biography, essay, and all types of the short and long story. But, strange to say, even this seasoned reader did not ask for poetry. That is one classification so far not requested. The so-called classics, likewise, received very little attention, less than twenty-five of the entire circulation.

Of the 1,527 fiction read, 391 or thirty-nine per cent were western stories and 258 or sixteen per cent were mystery stories. Of the western stories, Zane Grey led by a score of 131 with Clarence Mulford runner-up with eighty-five. Of the mystery stories Wallace led with thirty-eight, Van Dine followed with twenty and Fletcher scored third place with eighteen. The most popular fiction author other than western story-writers was Gene Stratton Porter whose requests numbered fifty-three. Beautiful editions of certain titles of old children's classics were read by a number of the men. Scribner's *Illustrated Children's Classics* and McKay's *Most Beautiful Books* were especially in demand. War novels and aviation stories were conspicuous, also many titles by Margaret Pedler, Carolyn Wells, Temple Bailey, Mary Roberts Rinehart, and Kathleen Norris. Two firemen, housed in stations nine miles apart, read every book written by Isabel C. Clarke. Still two different firemen read every title in the Zane Grey and Clarence Mulford repertoire and eagerly watch for new publications by these two authors.

City firemen read 906 non-fiction books during the year. While Birmingham's *First Lessons in Speech Improvement* was the only title in the 400 class, there were 131 cards in the 900 class. Aviation drew thirty-seven requests; biography sixty-six, with *My Life, East and West* by William S. Hart leading

with eleven cards. Nature study drew 132 requests; World War books, thirty-four; amusements such as checkers, chess, magic, Hoyle, twenty; adventure books, forty-three; dramas, nine; essays, six; poetry, zero; humor, cartoons, nineteen; history, ten; Clarke's, *The Art of Straight Thinking*, three; William James' *The Will to Believe*, one; J. G. Sims' *Outline for Self-Education*, one; fishing and hunting, thirty; radio and television, seven; motor boats, three; two each for rabbit raising, automobile painting, furniture finishing, canary breeding, diet for dogs; and one each for soup recipes, and lemon-pie cooking. The largest single item in the non-fiction class was, as might be expected, in the field of modern scientific fire-fighting methods and apparatus.

Magazine distribution among the firemen was not stressed during the past year. Circulation was limited to 2,197. The coming year, however, will witness a magazine circulation possibly fifteen times as great. The most popular periodicals circulated the past year were, in order of popularity: *Illustrated London News, Popular Mechanics, Popular Science, American Magazine*, and *Physical Culture*. Because of their universal appeal, briefness, illustrations, variety, ease of "pick-up and set-down," we believe magazine circulation among city firemen will out-distance books ten to one.

The Classified Catalog vs. The Dictionary Catalog

By RUDOLPH H. GJELSNESS

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AFTER A SYMPOSIUM on the classified catalog, it may not be inappropriate to draw attention to certain parallels which exist between the classified catalog and the dictionary catalog, and as well to the principal divergences. At the risk of being elementary, may I begin at the beginning and consider the essential parts of what is generally taken to be an adequate catalog for a collection of books. They are: the author catalog, the title catalog, and the subject catalog. These are now seldom found in the "isolated" state, but they represent the three different routes from which a reader approaches a book, and are suggestive of the essentials in any working catalog index. Representative of the author catalog is the so-called official catalog now in common usage, frequently expanded to include titles and occasionally also selected subjects, i.e., biography. The title catalog seldom exists independently. The subject catalog, the third of these constituents, is the index to the contents of books and may be arranged in strict alphabetical order, by subject name, a classified alphabetical order, or strictly classified, without respect to the alphabet. The last of these is the classified catalog proper. It is arranged according to a systematic scheme of classification, and covers books only from the subject standpoint. It cannot by itself perform all the functions usually expected of a catalog. It must be supplemented by the author and title catalog, and preferably also by an alphabetical index giving the classification number for specific subjects, since the users cannot be expected to know the classification system well enough to consult the catalog without such aid. Three separate files are then necessary to the efficient functioning of the classed catalog. It is apparent that this fact in itself introduces an element of uncertainty to the uninitiated user, and accounts for the greater popularity of the dictionary catalog where authors, titles and subjects are all thrown into one alphabetical arrangement.

Obviously the point of difference between the dictionary catalog and the classified lines is the differing arrangement of cards representing subjects. In the classified catalog subjects are represented in their logical relationships to other subjects, so that one is enabled to pass from the specific to the general treatises without consulting a different part of the file. It presents to the inquirer a survey of a whole field of knowledge in all its ramifications; if the specific group does not answer, related groups can be conveniently surveyed, or recourse had to the more gen-

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eral class. To follow up the various ramifications of a general subject in the dictionary catalog, is extremely difficult, time-consuming, and often practically impossible. It is a catalog which meets the needs of quick reference admirably, is more easily understood and used by the average person by reason of its simple arrangement, but presents serious difficulties in carrying out extensive research because related topics may be so widely separated, and relationships are not obvious. The classified catalog appeals to the unconscious process of classification and evaluation which goes on in the mind of every scientific and research worker accustomed to working with the literature of his field.

The dictionary catalog has been called the "leveller," a true democracy; it does not by itself satisfy the needs of the scientific aristocracy; in its arrangement it appears to have neither a sense of proportion nor a sense of direction for its subject matter is arranged by the accident of its naming. This fault is one of appearance, however, rather than actuality. The dictionary catalog should have a basic structure as logical as that of the classified catalog; this is essential to its proper functioning. Because its principle is to use the most specific subject, there must be a clear understanding of what the subject is, viz., a clear conception of relations between subdivisions and the divisions themselves, parallel subjects, etc. That such a structure exists in every good dictionary catalog is naturally not apparent to the average user, who sees only that the most minute specialty is given an individual place by itself, disjoined from other subjects on which it may be largely dependent. Basically, the work which goes into either catalog is very similar and requires a fine appreciation of logical relationships. One difference which may be pointed out is that it is less easy to take exception to inclusions or exclusions under a given heading in the dictionary catalog as the structure is not so obvious, and comparison of related classes more difficult.

The greatest handicap the dictionary catalog has to contend with (the classified catalog has the advantage here) may be seen in the medium upon which it is based, viz., words. In the first place it is largely limited to words of one language. The English language is not adequate to deal with all concepts by words or phrases adaptable to a dictionary arrangement, nor to express all shades of meaning existing in other languages. If you can find the specific word which fits the meaning all is well, but words and names are often very vague, they change with the years, pass entirely out of existence, take on new meanings, in general lead a life in no way predestined, subject to the caprice of fashion and custom. A new industry or a new invention brings with it not one new name but several which pass through a period of experimentation and trial before one meets with general approval. The dictionary catalog is naturally reluctant to make decisions on such as these before there is reasonable certainty which will remain in usage. The classified catalog may have difficulty in making a place for new subjects, but the name itself can go into the index at once. Another type of difficulty exists in general subjects, where the limits are not well defined. Not infrequently one is hard pressed to find a word which exactly expresses a general quality or a general group, sometimes there is none. Until the word scientist was created, for instance, there was no word describing all those devoting themselves to the various sciences; physicist is also a comparatively new creation. We now have no word which can be applied to the general group including doctors, physicians and surgeons. Such words as art, artist, painter come to mind as representative of words which are too vague in their limits. Then there are foreign words with very exact meanings for which we have no equivalent: i.e. Kunstforscher (research worker in art history). Prof. Graham Wallas discusses the inadequacy of words in political science, "I feel the lack of accurate and convenient words chiefly when I have to put into a larger class groups of things which have hitherto been thought of separately. In arguing, i.e. that there should be a common training for soldiers, sailors and airmen, one finds that no word exists for 'members of the defensive forces of the crown.' There is no substantive or adjective one can use for local governing bodies . . . the substantive 'municipality' and the adjective 'municipal' cannot be used of a County Council or Rural District Council." The same writer cites international as being inadequate to cover the meaning in which it is sometimes employed, that is the sense of including humanity in general, rather than nations. These are somewhat theoretical difficulties, but are suggestive of the point I wish to make that the same degree of exactness and precision cannot be attained through the medium of words as through some other medium which is less subject to variable interpretation and change. Where Arabic numbers are employed, for instance, in the classified catalog to stand for classes and their subdivisions, it becomes an easily adaptable, a more impersonal instru-

ment and even to international use, the only part limited to the vernacular being the index.

Few dictionary catalogs are, however, in the strict sense of the term, merely that. They are compromises of one sort or another; while the main arrangement may be a dictionary one, classification plays a very definite part. History of a country subdivided by period is classification. Note the many geographical subdivisions used under subjects, the form headings, inclusive date arrangement. As dictionary catalogs grow in size, more classification must inevitably be employed within subject groups. Perhaps in large classes, a chronological arrangement will become more general, or again a better coordination of shelf list and catalog will eliminate many unnecessary cards from the dictionary catalog.

The dictionary catalog is called an American invention. It had its birth in America, and has had its greatest development and use here. Many causes may have been contributed to this, such as freedom from a traditional type of catalog in a country where libraries were comparatively young (after Cutter published his rules for a dictionary catalog in 1876 many libraries were in their infancy or yet to be born), the more popular use of libraries, and the impetus given to a standardized catalog by the distribution of cards by the L.C. where the dictionary catalog was in use. In other countries the dictionary catalog does not hold the prestige it does here, but it is gradually winning favor, notably in Russia, Germany and Scandinavia. Naturally they are developed on somewhat different rules, but in the main, the fundamental one is that of specific entry. The German libraries tend much more to a classified arrangement within groups than we do, and consequently may frequently make reference from the specific to a more general heading. Their practice is not in any way standardized, since they lack the unifying influence of a single institution like the L.C. The German libraries also tend to keep the author and title catalog separate from the subject catalog. This is simply a continuation of the former "nominal" catalog used in conjunction with the "Real Katalog."

It would seem that the times were pointing to the dictionary catalog as the one most generally serviceable. The classified catalog has the longer history; the very first book catalogs were classified. The elder Aldus published a classified catalog of his books in 1498. The early printed catalogs of English libraries (other than the author catalogs) were classified. Notable examples of these are the *Catalog of the Library of the Writers to His Majesty's Signet* (1805), and the *Catalog of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain,* 1809.

Today in printed catalogs the author catalog continues to be the one most frequently published, since it is recognized as the basic one, but we have two notable recent examples of dictionary subject catalogs in the British Museum Subject Catalog and that of the London Library. At this point, may we go somewhat afield and consider the history of encyclopedia arrangement. Like the general library, the general encyclopedia attempts to cover the entire field of knowledge, and similarly must appeal to a broad class of users. The first encyclopedias were classified. It was not until Chambers' *Encyclopedia* was published in 1728 that the first attempt was made to arrange articles in the order of the alphabet. The editor of that edition writes: "No one seems to have perceived that a dictionary is capable in some measure of 'continued discourse'." He goes on to explain how the "fractured wholes," as he calls them, may be remedied by references. The first edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* kept a dictionary arrangement but grouped much more under general subjects, with references from the specific, i.e. Barley, see Agriculture for general treatment of the raising of barley. The editor speaks with evident pain of the manner in which earlier encyclopedias "dismembered" the sciences. Since then the *Encyclopedia Britannica* has preserved a halfway position between the specific alphabetical arrangement and the classed alphabetical, in the last edition swinging more to the specific subject. It is instructive to consider in this connection what seems to have been the conclusion of the makers of this last edition on the matter of classification: "Any attempt to give a unifying impression of the total sum, and a distinct sense of the countless components of modern knowledge, has long since passed the power of man." We have seen the minute subdivisions going on in all fields of knowledge, the growth of specialization, invention and new ideas coming with cumulative force. Relationships which were once quite evident are no longer so apparent—children of a noble and time-honored science overshadow their parents. Probably less and less does the average person think in terms of logical relationships. This is scant comfort to the classifier who must continue to fit the new books into old classifications.

Whatever the catalog of the future may be, there is no doubt that classification will

play a part in it, as an independent, as catalog subsidiary arrangement in the dictionary catalog or in some such instrument as the shelf list developed as supplement to it. Libraries which now find it possible to develop their shelf lists in a thorough manner, approximating the classed catalog, will be repaid in the future. Whatever reorganization may come, if it is to be based on scientific principles, the shelf list (and the classification) will direct the attack. More study can profitably be given to the whole subject of classification and subjects for dictionary catalogs. It is quite possible that some libraries now having dictionary catalogs might be better served with the classified,—perhaps we have gone too far in accepting a standard product, and applying it to all purposes.

Handmaidens of the Learned World

By J. H. SHERA

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"THERE IS TOO MUCH cheap help in the library." This, according to Dr. Works,[1] constitutes one of the major criticisms brought against the libraries of educational institutions by others in the learned world; and, though ardent librarians will differ markedly in their conceptions of the extensiveness of such a condition, the statement is at least significant. That we, as members of the library profession, are stamped with the stigma of mediocrity there can be no doubt, and it is useless to blink the fact that the outstanding students among the graduates of colleges and universities are not entering the library field. Truly may it be said of the candidates for degrees in our schools of library service, "These are not the salt of the scholastic earth." Adequate statistical data in substantiation of this have not been forthcoming, though Dr. Works' admirable chapter on "The Status of the Professional Staff"[2] has paved the way. But in the final evaluation the problem is not one to be interpreted in terms of mathematical analysis, for the quantities involved are not to be measured on such a basis. It remains for only a single comparison to make the situation clear.

One has but to contrast the *Bulletin* of our own American Library Association, essentially trivial in content and superficial in treatment as it is, with the publications of other learned societies. One has but to mention the publications of the Modern Language Association, and the American Sociological Society, and the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society, and the American Statistical Association, not to exclude a host of others equally important; all accepted by the academic world for the soundness and scholarliness of their content, to show how utterly and completely we have failed. Nor is it the intention to throw the major share of the responsibility for this upon the A.L.A. *Bulletin*, for it is only one symptom in many. The American Library Association, boasting a membership of twelve thousand, a total far surpassing that of most other learned societies, issues a publication list of some two hundred and fifty titles ranging from sizable volumes to pamphlets and broadsides. Yet of all this voluminous mass of print it is possible to count on the fingers of one hand those volumes which will stand as authoritative contributions to the literature of their field; and probably only one, Mudge's *Guide to Reference Books*, is of definitive and permanent value.

For some it may seem a far cry from the "wee slip of a girl," handing out books at the circulation desk at the beck and call of the scholars of the world, to the inadequacy of the publications issued by the A. L. A. But throughout the various ramifications which intervene between these two extremes there runs the thread of causality; and though one cannot be said to be the direct outgrowth of the other, the relation between the two is reciprocal, mutually productive, and interdependent —like Kipling's law of the jungle, the cause "runneth forward and back."

The problem of the cause of this situation, then, naturally presents itself. Nor is the answer to be sought in the curricula of the professional library schools. That the students emerge from these institutions with technical training that is generally satisfactory is be-

[1] Works, George A., *College and University Library Problems*: (Chicago. A.L.A. 1927.) p. 84.
[2] *Op. cit.* p. 80-98.

yond dispute. But something that transcends technical skill is necessary if librarians are to be more than automatons trained to "fetch and carry." The problem is one of personnel. A John Cotton Dana and an Isadore Gilbert Mudge were born, not made; and the inability of mere technical training to transform the mythical silk purse from lowly porcine origins is as true here as everywhere else. Yet, though the names of Dana and Mudge loom large on the library horizon they are not unique among mankind, for such as they are being and will be produced in the future. The problem that squarely confronts us all is to induce a goodly proportion of them to enter the library field.

The obvious solution that presents itself is, of course, increased monetary reward; and, though this is of major importance as a remedial factor, it is by no means a panacea. For, as its absence was not the sole cause of the present situation, so can it not be the entire remedy. One must not forget that each graduation day sends forth a generous quota of superior young men and women into other types of academic life which, when compared with the lot of the librarian, do not yield a pecuniary return commensurate with the additional expenditures of apprenticeship and preparation involved.

Nor should the masculine-minded seek the explanation in the predominance of the opposite sex. The current issue of *P. M. L. A.*[3] which lies upon the writer's desk at the moment contains a liberal sprinkling of women authors. Nor is the writer likely soon to forget that the name of the outstanding scholar among his colleagues in graduate school was Dorothy; and as final proof there appears once more the monumental *Guide to Reference Books*. This is not the place to argue in defence of the overt truth of the intellectual equality of the sexes; to do so would be supererogation.

The true solution of the problem is much less obvious than either of these, and, though in essence it is simple, in actual practice in its constructive aspects it is much nearer the other extreme. For a solution, then, one must return to the critique of the second paragraph of the above; for it is through adequate intellectual stimulus, and through opportunity for the expression of the results of that stimulus only that it can be hoped to attract to librarianship the talent that it so sorely needs.

Granting the important and essential place of detail in the library scheme, clerical minutiae must be subordinated to larger ends if the library profession is to survive. The opportunity for individual expression in research must receive more, much more, than mere casual encouragement. The media for all this are not far to seek; problems, technical, administrative, bibliographical, all insufficiently cultivated, exist in abundance. What is needed is the development of a constructive program under the auspices of the American Library Association which not only brings to the attention of its members the need for this research, but offers the opportunity for its tangible expression through publication in authoritative professional channels. No library service can possibly be better than its personnel, yet the personnel of no library staff will draw unto itself the talent that is so essential when the publishing board of its national professional association directs the vast majority of its efforts toward the issuing of ephemeral trivialities designed solely for the purpose of increasing the annual circulation figures of the libraries concerned.

The obvious reply, of course, will be that the new *Library Quarterly*, as announced by the University of Chicago, will fill this need. One hopes that this is true, and gladly admits that the outlook is encouraging. But, successful as it may be in filling this need the significant fact still remains that the project had to be undertaken by an agency totally removed from the American Library Association, to which the real obligation belonged; and further, that the way had to be shown by an institution that, though doing more than any other single organization to raise bibliographical standards, for some unaccountable reason is still without the hallowed pale of accredited library schools.

Finally, the problem is not one to be dismissed lightly as one concerning only those in charge of the publication policies of the A. L. A. Had librarians pushed their needs more enthusiastically they would doubtless have found acceptance at the hands of those in authority. In no truly democratic organization can there be a shifting of responsibility to the administration, the failures and shortcomings rest squarely upon the shoulders of the individual members. If librarians cry for academic recognition they must do something to merit it. These are problems well worth pondering by all who would have the librarian be something more than a handmaiden in the learned world.

[3] *Publications of the Modern Language Association.*

Creating Services

By ARNOLD K. BORDEN

Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, New Hampshire

IN AN AGE which has come under the domination of "efficiency experts," the library world presents many strange anomalies. Not the least of these is the appointment of people to positions where at the time of appointment no particular demand exists for the service they propose to render. Is the justification for this procedure something more than unemployment relief?

More than two years ago the writer, after graduation from college, became the "reference department" of a large college library. This library never previously had such a department, reference questions having been handled by those nearest at hand. For the first two or three months the demands upon the new department were not burdensome and it is entirely probable that the public looked upon the individual behind the big mahogany desk in the delivery hall as the possessor of a sinecure. But as the months passed, questions became much more frequent at that desk and it was not long before the services rendered there had entered the sphere of the necessary. When once the community realized there was a person in the library who was eager to help in the solution of problems, it was not slow to make his acquaintance.

At the end of one year the reference department was increased to two members and recently to three in order to handle adequately the fifty or more questions which are now asked daily. Meanwhile, as the original member, I have devoted considerable time of late to the instruction of the students in the use of the library. In the course of preparing a "Students' Handbook," lecturing to the freshmen, and giving them library problems, the members of the reference department have become very familiar figures in the life of the community. Where two years ago the term "reference" meant next to nothing, today it is applied to an indispensable service.

Make a service available and the demand will take care of itself—that is practically the reverse of the economic law of supply and demand. Yet I have been in a position to observe the workings of this principle in a library several times of late. Not long ago a research worker was appointed with the title of "bibliographer." At the time many of us were somewhat nonplussed as to how she was going to occupy her time. She was appointed with the idea of helping the faculty in a bibliographical way. But who had ever heard a member of the faculty ask help on a bibliography? In the due course of time the faculty began to frequent her office, she became one of the busiest members of the staff, and we who were originally incredulous again had the feasibility of creating services where no demand exists demonstrated to us.

What, then, is the justification for this procedure? The only thing analogous to it in business is advertising which has in the last decade reached such prodigious heights that the ethics of it are questioned. The difference is this: the demand for such services as the library has failed to give is latent all the time and only needs an opportunity to make itself felt. The library is not trying to force anything on the public which it does not want, but to stimulate needs the satisfaction of which will be beneficial.

Behind these new services is the realization that one of the major functions of a modern library is interpretation. Such services are generally in the nature of advice to readers, information desks, bibliographical assistance —in other words, the selection and elucidation of books. Unless libraries are to become mere store-houses, they are absolutely necessary. A modern reader may well envy one who lived in the Greece of Pericles when a reading list could have included not more than Homer, Hesiod, Aeschylus and just about five others. Today when libraries have difficulty in finding shelf-space for the number of books they own, the question of first aid to readers is a serious one.

The final question in the creation of services is of course a monetary one. The librarian who has no money in sight is not troubled by these considerations. But how far is one who has means to go? If he takes the attitude which Dr. Wyer describes as "liberal," he will probably desire to stress to the full the interpretative function of the library. Although the immediate and visible demand may not appear to warrant additional expenditure, he will find that in proportion to the amount he spends on services which elucidate the contents of his library, the public will use, enjoy, and make requisition upon it.

Books as Affected by Changing Methods of Instruction

By ELEANOR FALLEY

Librarian, Goucher College Library, Baltimore, Md.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION of University Women has just prepared a bulletin on the "Newer Aspects of Collegiate Education." It calls forcibly to our attention the radical changes that have been fomenting and taking place in our colleges and universities during the last fifteen years. Where the lecture system once reigned supreme, we have now added conferences between professor and student, the formal recitation gives way to freer discussion and student reports, the quiz and the semester examination are supplemented or replaced by the comprehensive examination covering an entire field. Honors courses, the tutor, the preceptor are with us. In some colleges the seething and stirring, which is altogether in the direction of the more careful development of the individual, so far shows itself only in insistence on small divisions wherever possible, individual conferences when classes are large, and some sectioning according to ability. But perhaps the most universal and revolutionary change in teaching and one that has not attracted much attention is the passing of the text book. A few courses still use texts but these are largely supplemented by library reading. Even in the first courses of a foreign language where texts are necessary individual outside reading is required.

And how does all this affect the library? Not many years ago the library was freqently referred to as the heart of the college, a wishful expression of little real meaning. Now perhaps we may not claim so poetic a place, but we find ourselves the busy laboratories for the humanities and the social sciences. Even the pure sciences, both physical and biological are turning to us for reading material. This present situation and what it may grow into in the near future challenges our best efforts. You who are building must be asking yourself "How will my building be used ten years from now?" The last ten years have brought very definite demands and requirements. Into what will the next ten years develop these? Can we perceive the new problems that are in the offing?

One problem arising from the new methods of instruction requires our immediate attention. It deals with the present increased use of library books and with the urgent need at the same time for their preservation. When texts are not used the library is expected to furnish all the necessary material, often for large courses. When texts are used they are skeletons which the library must clothe. Often definite library reading is assigned to a whole class for a particular lesson. In all classes, English, History, Methods of Teaching, etc., the latest material is requested; science is not alone in wanting facts and information before they have appeared in book form. It means that all the resources of the library have become the prey of both faculty and students. All material is grist for the mill of the daily task. It means that much of our stock is in constant use and this use is proving fatal to many of our books. Of course we are delighted with the change. It means better teaching, wider reading on the part of the students, greater vitality in the library, but it presents very definite problems:

1. How can we adequately supply pressing demands that use up our books and yet keep up the level of our general collection?
2. How can we keep up and continue to build up our reference end?
3. How shall we plan our book collection for the future? We must supply the demands but we must also remember that future generations will expect to be able to turn to complete files. They will not be content with merely imprint material.

Our collections fall into definite classes. Rare books and current imprint material present no great problem. The first can be restricted and the supply of the second depends only on adequate funds. The third and fourth classes give us more concern; the periodicals and the semi-rare books. C. W. Smith of the University of Washington had an article in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of February 1, 1924, called "The Vanishing Supply of Research Periodicals." Among other things he said "The use of bound magazines as text books should not be allowed." An easy rule to mouth, but most of us would find it a very difficult rule to enforce even if we thought it wise. All the remedies protecting peri-

odical files sound simple; reprints, extra copies, photostats. Most librarians have had experiences similar to ours at Goucher. Some years ago a late German work on psychology was reviewed at length in *The American Journal of Psychology*. Few of our students can read technical German and we found the professor to the course was sending all her people year after year to this bound volume to its utter ruin. The article was too long we thought for photostating and we wrote to the professor at Wellesley who had written the review. She replied that Wellesley was in similar difficulty as no reprints had ever been available. Extra copies are also often impossible to obtain and double subscriptions prohibitive except in rare instances. With photostats the expense has to be considered. When an article runs into pages, is it worth the expense involved; is it better to try to replace the number?

The difficulties of meeting the periodical problem are multiplied because we so seldom know in time to save the material by any means,—a class will have descended upon us like a cloud of locusts before we are aware of its need; again because it is hard to know how long the need may last. A class in the History of Science at Goucher was found to be using Professor Manley's article in *Harper's Magazine* on the Beacon cipher. This article appeared in 1921. It was not until 1928 that Newbold's volume on the cipher appeared and replaced the article in *Harper's*. Still again it is hard to judge how great the use will be and to be sure if the expense of a photostat is justified.

The problem of the semi-rare material is also a difficult one: e. g. early editions of no great monetary value, such as second and third editions of the early nineteen century poets, early imprints, out of print books, parts of sets beautiful, expensive or not breakable, limited, finely printed and illustrated editions—in short irreplaceable books.

Any college librarian can easily match the following examples with many more. During the year Castiglione's *Perfect Courtier* is wanted on reserve at Goucher by at least three different courses. One time when our regular copy was working over time, we found a 1724 edition had been placed on reserve by a young assistant at the urgent request for copies. The 1724 edition is not particularly attractive and has no special value, but it has no business being used as a text; beside the students find the faded pages and long *s's* troublesome. At the time the cheap reprint had not yet appeared and a second copy of a fairly expensive edition had to be found and the price asked for it paid. Rashdall's *Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages* is another book used yearly by courses in History, English, Philosophy and Education. This has been out of print for some time. It took us three years to fill our order for this work and we paid about five times the list price when we found a copy. When this copy is gone and it is going fast, what is before us? Every once in a while we find a class has had a definite assignment in an encyclopaedia or a dictionary. One volume of the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* was old long before its time because of this. One could multiply examples indefinitely.

The solutions sound simple. As far as words go, the entire library should be at the service of the research student. It should be partially restricted for a member of a class with required work. Or again from a different angle, the solution is endless space and limitless funds. Practically what can we do? Two partial remedies are more or less out of our hands, more cheap reprints and new volumes replacing and supplementing old authorities. Perhaps the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A. could be of help with the first if it were made a clearing house for needed titles. As other remedies may I mention:

1. Reprints and photostats where feasible, already referred to.
2. Specific funds for books to be used as laboratory material. Miss Reed of Bryn Mawr has covered this very ably in her paper "Duplicate Reserve Books," which appeared in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for December 15, 1925.
3. Browsing rooms where fine editions may be housed.
4. Closed shelves. Professor Welty in his report in the *Bulletin of the Association of American Colleges* in May 1929 showed that the trend was towards open shelves rather than away. If this is the librarian's point of view, the suggestion is hardly helpful.
5. The last remedy seems the most workable: closer cooperation with the faculty. Some members are very appreciative of old and rare material and are eager to save it; most are more concerned with the lesson in hand and the getting the special material to the students; none as yet feel the pinch of the situation. It is a continual task to keep this problem alive before them asking their cooperation for our sake and for the sake of their successor. It would be ideal, if a professor would consult with the librarian before a new course was announced and together with him work over his bibliography. Then throughout the year, if the librarian and the professor could confer together ahead of time on topics to be assigned, the material available being considered, most of the present difficulty would vanish.

None of these remedies fully or adequately solves the problem.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 1, 1931

Editorial Forum

THE LIBRARY YEAR 1930 was notable, in addition to the unexpectedly large attendance of over two thousand at the Los Angeles conference at the very southeastern corner of the country, for the exceptional regional development it has shown and the remarkable attendance at regional meetings. The Pacific Northwest set the example some years ago, and the meetings for the past quarter of a century at Atlantic City and at Lake Placid or elsewhere in New York State have been practically regional meetings. Then came the two southern associations, the Southeastern holding its meeting last year at Tampa with 150 in attendance and the Southwestern at Dallas with 180 members present. Regional development at the South will be greatly extended through the appointment by the A. L. A. under the Rosenwald grant of a southern Regional Director, a new departure in library organization which should have valuable results under the leadership of Miss Tommie Dora Barker with her long Atlanta experience. New England and adjacent states held a regional meeting at Swampscott simultaneously with the A. L. A. conference and brought together 800 members, while the Northcentral states joined forces in the St. Paul meeting with 700, and a joint meeting of Ohio and Indiana at Dayton included 800 members. Thus over 2500 librarians and library friends joined in the regional conferences, duplicating only to a limited extent the two thousand attendants at the national meeting, making up nearly half the entire A. L. A. enrollment.

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MOST NOTEWORTHY in this year 1930 and for all years was the magnificent gift which Henry Clay Folger made to the nation in presenting not only a Shakespeare collection than which there is no greater in the world, and housing it in the superb new building which was completed during the year, but endowing it through Mrs. Folger — alas that he died before seeing the perfect work — with the sum of $10,000,000 for maintenance. While this is not under the jurisdiction of the Library of Congress, it was Mr. Folger's intent that it should be not only contiguous to but cooperative with the national library and this purpose was happily achieved in the appointment to the post of Director of William A. Slade, promoted from his headship of the Department of Bibliography under Dr. Putnam. The appreciation by the Congress of the library which bears its name and which it administers was shown in the appropriation by almost unanimous vote for the Vollbehr collection with the best copy of the Gutenberg *Bible* and three thousand other incunabula. The Gutenberg *Bible* is to be permanently exhibited in an appropriate position opposite the shrine which displays the original manuscripts of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and there was an exhibition last month of seventeen hundred of the more important items included in the unexampled purchase.

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OF SCARCELY less importance than the Folger Library was the completion of the splendid Sterling Library at Yale to be dedicated early in the spring, which represents another munificent bequest on the part of another American giver, and this the A. L. A. is to see at its 1931 conference in New Haven, the first to be held in New England for many years. This has already attracted world-wide attention and was a chief point of interest for the two British Commissions which visited library America last year in connection with the enlargement of the Bodleian at Oxford and with the library development at Cambridge University, as well as for the group of German librarians who made a transatlantic pilgrimage. Fisk University at Nashville and Reed College at Portland, Oregon, have added new buildings to the collegiate equipment, while a million dollars has been appropriated for a library building at Northwestern University, and Tuskegee Institute is proposing to raise a million dollars also to include a new library building. In the public library field, Richmond, Va., has com-

pleted its central library building, Baltimore has appropriated two and a half million for the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and New York is making appropriations which will insure completion of the great central library for Brooklyn. A unique addition to library architecture is the new building in Dr. Locke's system at Toronto in the style of an English bookshop.

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CHANGES in library personnel have been considerable, especially in the state library field, with Mr. Ferguson's resignation from California, leaving Miss Mabel Gillis as his logical successor, to take the post of chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library system in succession to Dr. Hill, who resigned October 1st after thirty years of great service, and the lamented death of Miss Virginia C. Bacon, state librarian of Oregon, who has been succeeded by Miss Harriet C. Long, head of the Extension Division of the Wisconsin Library Commission. Mahlon Schnacke resigned from the classification and subject heading section of the Preparation Division of the New York Public Library to become assistant librarian of Brown University, Providence, his position being filled by John Russell of the University of Michigan Library. The New York Public Library lost its chief of the Music Division, Dr. Otto Kinkledey, who accepted an appointment as librarian and Professor of Musicology of Cornell University. After some years' service as librarian of the American Academy in Rome, Milton E. Lord returned to this country to become the librarian of the University of Iowa at Iowa City, his successor at Rome being Wyllis E. Wright of the New York Public Library. Miss Clara E. Howard, who for so many years was the effective director of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women at New Brunswick, is now dean of the Atlanta Library School, her former post being filled by Miss Ethel M. Fair, acting principal of the Atlanta Library School.

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DEATH LAID a heavy hand on the library profession, taking from amongst its old-time leaders the beloved William E. Foster, whose service at Providence developed its great library system from the beginning, and Clement W. Andrews, who had like experience in the development of tne John Crerar Library at Chicago. That gentlest of gentlemen, Frank H. Chase, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, died after a trying illness in which he faced death with a smile as he faced life with cheerfulness, an example to us all. Charles S. Green passed on after thirty years with the Oakland, Cal., Public Library and Myra Poland after twenty-seven years' service in the Osterhout Public Library at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to which she left her life savings. The A. L. A. lost one of its most brilliant and promising younger members in the death of Marion Lovis, supervisor of Detroit School Libraries. The death of Edward C. Williams, librarian of Howard University, Washington, D. C., is especially to be lamented because as the leading negro librarian his experience would be especially useful in the coming southern development.

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AMONG OTHER events of the year were the final arrangements, after a quarter century's discussion, for placing D. C. numbers on Library of Congress cards under the administration of David J. Haykin, brought from the Queens Borough system to become the head of the new department, and the development of certification in New York State which gives librarians professional recognition. The Carnegie Corporation under the able and experienced presidency of Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, though it has given up appropriations for library buildings, has shown continuing interest in library development through several grants for library schools and a special appropriation for experimental work in Fraser Valley, British Columbia. A most valuable piece of work, the report of the Committee on A. L. A. Activities, was to be the chief subject of discussion by the Council at the A. L. A. mid-winter meeting in Chicago and may lead to important results in the future. The gift from the book trade of a White House permanent library, in addition to the deposit of books therein made by the Library of Congress at the beginning of each administration, was a pleasant feature of the year.

Librarian Authors

LAWRENCE JOHNSTON BURPEE whose home is in Ottawa, Canada, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1873. He served as private secretary to three successive Ministers of Justice in the Dominion Government; was Librarian of the Ottawa Public Library from 1905 to 1912; and is now Secretary for Canada of the International Joint Commission which has jurisdiction over questions arising between the United States and Canada. He has also served as President, Section II., Councillor, and is now Honorary Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Chairman of the Editorial Committee of the Canadian Geographical Society, and Editor of the *Canadian Geographical Journal.*

In 1904 he published a *Bibliography of Canadian Fiction;* in 1905 *Canadian Life in Town and Country; The Search for the Western Sea* (Rivers) in 1908; and in 1909 *Flowers from a Canadian Garden, Fragments of Haliburton, By Canadian Streams, Songs of French Canada,* and *A Little Book of Canadian Essays* (Musson). In 1910 came *Century of Canadian Sonnets* and *Canadian Eloquence* (Musson); in 1911 *Dictionary of Canadian History* (Morang); in 1912 *Canadian Humor* and *Scouts of Empire* (Musson); in 1914 *Among the Canadian Alps* (Dodd, Mead) and *Pathfinders of the Great Plains* (Glasgow); in 1915 *Sandford Fleming, Empire Builder* (Oxford); and in 1916 *The Soldiers' Dictionary.* Three more books were added in 1926, *On the Old Athabaska Trail* (Stokes), an account of travel and adventure in the Canadian Rockies; *Encyclopaedia of Canadian History* (Oxford), and *Wanderings of an Artist* (Radisson Society). In 1927 came the *Historical Atlas of Canada* (Nelson) and the *Journals of La Vérendrye* (Champlain Society) and finally in 1929 came *Jungling in Jasper* (Graphic), the story of his own adventures with two human and eight equine companions in the practically unknown parts of Jasper Park on the upper waters of the Snake Indian and the Snaring, and *The Discovery of Canada* (Graphic), the extraordinarily interesting and dramatic story of the gradual unveiling of the whole magnificent territory of Canada. He is now engaged in editing a series of original journals relating to the Western Fur Trade, to be published in seven volumes. His most ambitious work so far has been *The Search for the Western Sea,* which is an elaborate history of exploration in Northwestern America. It has long been out of print and copies sell today for $4.50. It is the standard work on the subject, and is used as a textbook.

Lawrence Johnston Burpee

Mr. Burpee has served as President of the Ontario Library Association, and a member of the Council of the American Library Association, also as President of the Canadian Historical Association, of which he was the founder, and is now Chairman of the Management Committee. He is National President of the Canadian Authors' Association, and is a member of the Société Archaeologique de France, American Historical Association, Ontario Historical Society, Historical Society of the Mississippi Valley, Bibliographical Society of America, and the American Library Institute. He is now Chairman of the Ottawa Committee of the National Council of Education of Canada, Vice-chairman of the Ottawa Group of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, a member of the General Council of the Boy Scouts Association of Canada, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Canadian Clubs.

The January Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

Fiction

Attiwill, Ken. WINDJAMMER. *Doubleday Doran* (Jan. 2). $2.50.

Barnes, Leonard. CALIBAN IN AFRICA. *Lippincott* (Jan. 22). $3.

Boyd, Aubrey. NO MAN'S WOMAN. *Dutton* (Jan. 2). $2.
Mystery.

Chamberlain, George Agnew. RIVER TO THE SEA. *Brewer & Warren* (Jan. 23). $2.
Romance.

Channon, Henry. PARADISE CITY. *Dutton* (Jan. 2). $2.50.

Feval, Paul. SALUTE TO CYRANO. *Longmans, Green* (Jan. 21). $2.
"Stories Dumas forgot to write." The return of the Man in the Iron Mask.

Fletcher, J. S. THE DRESSING-ROOM MURDER. *Knopf.*

Frome, David. THE STRANGE DEATH OF MARTIN GREEN. *Crime Club* (Jan. 16). $1.

Gilbert, Stuart. JAMES JOYCE'S ULYSSES. *Knopf.*
Not only a study but a summary of this much discussed book.

Godwin, George. LIFE OF VANCOUVER. *Appleton* (Jan. 30). $4.

Graham, Stephen. ST. VITUS DAY. *Appleton* (Jan. 16). $2.50.

Green, Walton. CORSAIR. *Doubleday, Doran* (Jan. 2).

Hergesheimer, Joseph. THE LIMESTONE TREE. *Knopf* (Jan. 2.). $2.50.
A novel of Kentucky.

Holden, George P. ANGLING. *Appleton* (Jan. 30). $2.

Hopkins, Linton C. BLACK BUCK. *Little, Brown* (Jan. 2). $2.
Mystery.

Hume, H. H. AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS. *Macmillan.* $1.50.

James, Norah C. SHATTER THE DREAM. *Morrow* (Jan. 2). $2.

Johnson, Edgar. UNWEAVE A RAINBOW. *Doubleday, Doran* (Jan. 2).

Komroff, Manuel. TWO THIEVES. *Coward-McCann.* $2.50.
By the author of *Coronet.*

Lagerlöf, Selma. THE RING OF THE LÖWENSKÖLDS. *Doubleday, Doran* (Jan. 2). $3.
Completes the trilogy.

Lucas, E. V. ——AND SUCH SMALL DEER. *Lippincott* (Jan. 22). $1.25.

McNeile, H. C. THE FINGER OF FATE. *Crime Club.* $1.

Mann, Thomas. MARIO AND THE MAGICIAN. *Knopf* (Jan. 2). $1.50.
Translated by H. T. Lowe-Porter.

Mueller, Clara. GEOMETRIC CONCEPTS. *Wiley* (Jan. 2).

Ogburn, Dorothy. DEATH ON THE MOUNTAIN. *Little, Brown* (Jan. 2). $2.
Mystery.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. UP THE LADDER OF GOLD. *Little, Brown* (Jan. 2). $2.
The story of a man who made war impossible.

Raymond, Ernest. THE JESTING ARMY. *Appleton* (Jan. 16). $3.

Rittelmeyer, Anthony. MILORD AND I. *Macmillan.* $1.50.

Roberts, Cecil. INDIANA JANE. *Appleton* (Jan. 16). $2.

Stephenson, H. M. DEATH ON THE DEEP. *Crime Club* (Jan. 16). $1.

Tenenbaum, Joseph. MAD HEROES. *Knopf* (Jan. 2). $2.50.
Recollections of the War.

Thompson, Sylvia. PORTRAIT OF CAROLINE. *Little, Brown* (Jan. 2). $2.50.
A panel of contemporary English society.

Wallace, Edgar. THE RINGER RETURNS. *Crime Club.* $1.

Walling, R. A. J. STROKE OF ONE. *Morrow* (Jan. 2). $2.
Mystery.

Walsh, J. M. THE BLACK GHOST. *Brewer and Warren* (Jan. 16). $2.

Wentworth, Patricia. BEGGAR'S CHOICE. *Lippincott* (Jan. 22). $2.

Non-Fiction

Atkinson, J. Brooks. EAST OF THE HUDSON. *Knopf* (Jan. 2). $2.50.
Essays.

Bailey, Stroup and Howell. SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES FOR USE IN ENGLISH COURSES FOR ENGINEERS. *Wiley* (Jan. 2).

Barron, Joseph T. ELEMENTS OF EPISTEMOLOGY. *Macmillan.* $2.

Baum, Vicki. GRAND HOTEL. *Doubleday, Doran* (Jan. 2). $2.
The play was taken from this novel.

Belyea, H. C. FOREST MEASUREMENTS. *Wiley* (Jan. 20).

Bohan, John E. STUDENTS' MARKS IN COLLEGE COURSES. *Univ. Minn. Press.*

Campbell, Anne. THE HEART OF HOME. *Winston.* $1.50.
Poems of love.

Collman, Charles A. OUR MYSTERIOUS PANICS 1830-1930. *Morrow* (Jan. 2).
Story of events and men involved.

Coulton, G. G. LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES. *Macmillan.* $7.50.
New edition; four volumes in one.

Davidson, Gladys. STORIES FROM THE OPERA (Omnibus Volume). *Lippincott* (Jan. 22). $3.

Engelder, C. J. LABORATORY RECORD BOOK OF QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS. *Wiley* (Jan. 15).

Glasgows, George. ENGLISH INVESTMENT TRUST. *Wiley* (Jan. 2).

Grossman, M. A. and Bain, E. C. HIGH SPEED STEEL. *Wiley* (Jan. 2).

Guillemin, E. A. COMMUNICATION NETWORKS. *Wiley* (Jan. 25).

Hultz, F. S. and Hill, J. A. RANGE SHEEP AND WOOL. *Wiley* (Jan. 2).

Klein, J. J. 1931 CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION. *Wiley.*

Kuypers, Mary S. EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BACKGROUND OF HUME'S EMPIRICISM. *Univ. Minn. Press*

Lawrence, William Witherle. SHAKESPEARE'S PROBLEM COMEDIES. *Macmillan.* $3.

Leavenworth, Francus P. and Beal, William O. MEASURE OF DOUBLE STARS. *Univ. Minn. Press.*

Mumby, Frank A. PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING. *Bowker* (Jan. 31). $6.
A history from the earliest times to the present day.

Nathan, George Jean. TESTAMENT OF A CRITIC. *Knopf* (Jan. 2). $2.50.
Critical beliefs of the author as to life, literature, drama and the arts in general.

Otto, Rudolph. INDIA'S RELIGION OF GRACE AND CHRISTIANITY. *Macmillan.* $2.

Philipson, David. THE REFORMED MOVEMENT IN JUDAISM. *Macmillan.* $4.50.

Radin, Max. THE LAWFUL PURSUIT OF GAIN. *Houghton Mifflin* (Jan. 14). $1.25.
Essays.

Read, Opie. I REMEMBER. *Richard R. Smith* (Jan. 6).

Reese, Curtis W. HUMANIST RELIGION. *Macmillan.* $1.

Skinner, Clarence R. A FREE PULPIT IN ACTION. *Macmillan.* $2.50.

Taylor, A. E. THE FAITH OF A MORALIST. *Macmillan.* $10. set.
The Gifford Lectures. Complete in two volumes.

Tinker, Frances and Larocque, Edward. OLD NEW ORLEANS. *Appleton* (Jan. 23). $5.

Ward, Harry F. WHICH WAY RELIGION? *Macmillan.* $2.

Book News

Book-Of-The-Month Club

EDUCATION OF A PRINCESS. By Marie, Grand Dutchess of Russia. *Viking.*
Translation from the French and Russian made under the editorial supervision of Russell Lord.

Book League of America

PORTRAIT OF CAROLINE. By Sylvia Thompson. *Little, Brown.*
A panel of contemporary English society.

Literary Guild

THE RING OF THE LÖWENSKÖLDS. By Selma Lagerlöf. *Doubleday, Doran.*

Religious Book Club

CHRISTIAN ETHICS AND MODERN PROBLEMS. By W. Inge. *Putnam.*

Junior Literary Guild

ONCE THERE WAS AND WAS NOT (Primary Group). By George and Beatrice Dane. *Doubleday, Doran.*

THE TERRIBLE NUISANCE (Intermediate Group). By Peggy Bacon. *Harcourt Brace.*

ELEPHANT KING (Older Girls). By Reginald Campbell. *Richard R. Smith.*

ADVENTURES IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLE (Older Boys). By Carl and Mary Akeley. *Dodd Mead.*

Spanish Book-Of-The-Month

LA REBELIÓN DE LAS MASAS. By José Ortega Gasset. *La Nueva Democracia,* 419 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

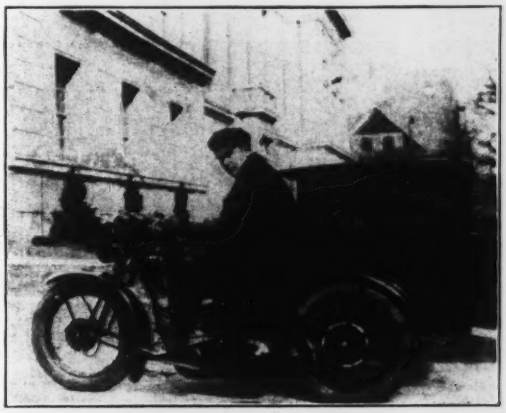
Scientific Book Club

AFRICAN VIEW. By Julian Huxley. *Harper.*

In The Library World

Park Libraries In Spain

MISS MARY HARRISON of the language department of Kansas State Teachers College, who has lived in Spain a great deal, relates interesting facts regarding park libraries in that country. In many cities of Spain, libraries corresponding to American branch libraries are maintained in the city parks and are cared for by an attendant, who seemingly does this work in connection with his other park duties. These branches are comparatively small in size but most unique in character, in fact, frequently, they are composed of only one author's works. The one Miss Harrison describes consists of the works of Cervantes:



The Queens Borough Emergency System of Delivery, a Motorcycle with Side Car Which Gives Daily Inter-Branch Service

"This particular library is located in the central part of the city park. The floor is made of pictured tiles which represent scenes from works by this author. Chairs are grouped around this floored portion, as are also little, high, narrow book cases. These cases, which are moisture and dust proof, are also decorated with scenes from the author's works. Regular reading hours are observed, and during these hours patrons may read either within the library or are at liberty to withdraw to more distant benches in the park. The idea of park libraries originated in Spain which is the only European country that follows this custom. Spain has given a replica of the Cervantes Library to the City of Mexico. It is located in the Gardens of Chapultepec Palace, the palace of the president. It was the writer's good fortune, during a recent visit to the City of Mexico, to be entertained in the Chapultepec Palace and see this delightful library which is an exact copy of the original Spanish library."

See also article in this issue (p. 9) on "Three Great Spanish Libraries."

Annual National Thrift Week

AGAIN THE ANNUAL observance of National Thrift Week of the Y.M.C.A. is about to take place. This event is scheduled to begin January 17, Benjamin Franklin's birthday. This Thrift Week observance presents a splendid opportunity for bringing to the attention of the public the wide range of books that are available on the subject of Thrift. Thrift as advocated by this movement is based on the following ten financial commandments often referred to as the Ten Point Money Creed:

1. Work and Earn
2. Make a Budget
3. Record Expenditures
4. Have a Bank Account
5. Own Life Insurance
6. Own Your Home
7. Make a Will
8. Invest in Safe Securities
9. Pay Bills Promptly
10. Share with Others.

The schedule of days for National Thrift Week is as follows:

January 17th, Saturday—National Thrift Day
January 18th, Sunday—National Share with Others
January 19th, Monday—National Budget Day
January 20th, Tuesday — National Make a Will Day
January 21st, Wednesday—National Life Insurance Day
January 22nd, Thursday — National Own Your Own Home Day
January 23rd, Friday—National Safe Investment Day.

Librarians in many parts of the country will be participating in the observance of this Week. The American Library Association is one of about fifty important national organizations which are cooperating in this movement.

A few suggestions are given as to how this cooperation may become effective in any local situation.

1. List on a bulletin board books available and appropriate to the Thrift ideal.
2. Release a story to local papers giving information about such books.
3. Post also information about magazine articles in recent issues of the best publications.
4. Have a display of Thrift posters in the lobby of the library or some other convenient place. Information about exhibit material can be secured from the National Thrift Committee headquarters, 347 Madison Avenue, New York York City.
5. Ask prominent citizens to review books and ask local newspaper editors to print them.
6. Include a review of one of the best recent books about Benjamin Franklin.
7. Library notices about Thrift books may be posted in various public places.
8. School children may be secured to provide Thrift posters for an exhibit if there are art departments in the schools.
9. School teachers may be enlisted to mention Thrift books in classes and perhaps discuss or review them.
10. Bankers are likely to cooperate with libraries especially in popularizing books which encourage a savings program.

This Thrift Poster Free Upon Application to the Thrift Committee Headquarters[1]

In January, 1931, there will be considerable emphasis on safe investing, since it is felt that those who have been thrifty in the past may now find good investment opportunities. The individual is encouraged to secure the wise counsel of a competent banker. There is also an emphasis on the idea of giving to worthy causes a fair proportion of one's income. It is expected that there will be unusual cooperation on the part of the libraries in this coming observance of National Thrift Week.

Black Hawk County Library Demonstration

THE MODEL COUNTY LIBRARY in Black Hawk County, Iowa, has been established now for four months. Funds for this project have been secured through membership in the Iowa Library Association and a few donations. The Iowa club women donated over 3,000 books. A book wagon was purchased and the county librarian goes out three times a week to visit some of the seventy-eight stations in one-room schools, one of the five consolidated schools, or a community center. The entire county is being reached through a network of stations and since September over 6,000 books have gone out from headquarters. With funds in sight to finish the project, the Association feels that it is demonstrating a practical, economical method of equalizing library opportunities.

Public Library Sued For Book Contract

HAMPEL'S BOOK SHOP, Milwaukee, is co-defendant with Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian of that city, in a suit by a taxpayer declaring illegal the five-year contract of the Milwaukee Public Library with the Hampel Company at 28 per cent discount. It is contended that George Hampel, president of the book firm, is a city official and therefore prohibited by law from profiting in any dealing with the city and that the Wisconsin statutes requires that all contracts "run to the city of Milwaukee and be countersigned by the city comptroller." Testimony was also presented showing that outside book-firms offered larger discounts on books than the Hampel firm. The buying orders of the Milwaukee Public Library are approximately $80,000 a year.

National Library Of Scotland

AT A RECENT CONFERENCE of the Library Association held at Cambridge disappointment was expressed at the delay in the provision of accommodation for the National Library of Scotland. The opinion was put forward that the delay arose from the choice of the present site, which involved the removal of the Sheriff Court House and the extension of the present buildings thereon. Grave doubts were felt as to whether the site was sufficient in area and suitable in other respects for a building worthy of the National Library of Scotland. At a meeting of the Council of the Library Association held on Friday, November 14, 1930, a resolution embodying the above points was unanimously passed, the Council further suggested that the whole question of site and buildings be considered *de novo*.

[1] Poster is 28 x 30 inches in blue. Send 25 c. for cost of shipping.

Public Library Bans Pupils

COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL students are barred from doing classroom work in the reading rooms of the New York Public Library Reference Department and no longer will receive books for class study purposes, according to an announcement in *The New York Times* of December 13, 1930. Overcrowding and damage to irreplaceable volumes have made this newly revealed policy imperative. The Reference Department is asking the aid of college officials to explain the new ruling to students and to cooperate in supplying books from the libraries of the school. A slip to read as follows will be distributed to students and published through the different colleges:

"The library does not provide translations, textbooks or other works required for the preparation of classroom work. On account of increasing pressure upon its facilities and also on account of damage to its books, the library cannot undertake to provide books that should be obtained by students from the libraries of the schools and colleges they attend.

"Many other books in the library cannot be issued for general use because of their value and rarity. They are available only to readers engaged in advanced studies."

Are Your Dues Paid?

OVER THREE HUNDRED children's librarians and those interested in children's library work forfeited the advantages of membership in the Section for Library Work with Children last year because their dues for 1930 were not paid. It is to the personal interest of each children's librarian to support and to continue to support the organization that represents them. In no other way can there be maintained a central registration of those concerned with children's library work. This registration by locality and state, as well as by individuals, is constantly used in compiling mailing lists and in directories printed by the Section and by the A.L.A. In no other way except through the support given by its members can the important work of the Section committees be continued. This work includes, in part, the raising of the level of book production and book criticism, and the maintenance and improvement of professional standards. New members are particularly welcome at this time. Present members are reminded to renew their membership for 1931 as near the first of the year as possible. Dues are one dollar and are payable to Marjorie F. Potter, Treasurer, Public Library, Albany, New York.

Special Libraries News Notes

BEING the first city to be organized 100 per cent in the Newspaper Group of the Special Libraries Association, the newspaper librarians of Philadelphia recently celebrated the event with a dinner at which the librarians of Camden, N. J., were guests and David G. Rogers of the *New York Herald-Tribune*, and Maurice Symonds of the *New York Daily News*, were guest speakers. The librarians paid tribute to Joseph Kwapil, librarian of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and one of the founders and only honorary president for life of the Newspaper Group. John Miller of the *Public Ledger* presided.

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The CLEVELAND CHAPTER of the Special Libraries Association has organized a Convention Committee with Miss Rose L. Vormelker, Business Research Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, as Chairman to take over local arrangements for the 1931 Convention which will be held in Cleveland from June 10-12. Miss Emma Boyer of the Union Trust Company is Chairman of the Hospitality Committee and Miss Minnie Taylor, librarian of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History of the Convention Publicity Committee. No announcements of the entertainment features have been made but there are plans under way which should make this year's meeting one of the most enjoyable ever held and the central location of the convention city should bring a record attendance, especially from the Middle West which has not had a convention for several years.

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"DIGEST OF BUSINESS BOOK REVIEWS" compiled by the Staff of the Newark Business Branch is a monthly feature in *Special Libraries*. This is of great value to the public librarian in choosing the best books for the business men in his community.

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THE NATIONAL BUREAU of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, One Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (telephone Lexington 2-7590) has a complete file of all state legislation and the rules and regulations of commissions on Industrial Safety. This is fully indexed and kept up-to-date on cards. Information will be given on the telephone by the librarian, Miss Mildred Pressman.

Kappa Phi Zeta
A Library Sorority

INTEREST IN library work prompted six women students in attendance at the University of California at Los Angeles in the fall of 1925 to form a library sorority. This organization was formally recognized by the Associated Students of the university in April of the following year. The members of the new sorority hoped to cultivate cooperation and friendship among university women and to promote the ideals of the library profession. Additional members were chosen to further these aims. Qualifications for membership have come to be based upon the following requirements: undergraduate standing at the time of initiation, expectation of entering the library profession, and promise of achievement as well as outstanding character. That there was a real field for such an organization has been proved by a succession of worth while accomplishments. In the first place the growth of the sorority has progressed in a gratifying manner. Active undergraduate membership has been more than tripled, while the entire roster of members totals over half a hundred. The number of alumnæ members has recently increased to a point such as to make possible the formation in the past year, of an alumnæ organization.

These purposes are furthered by the active chapter, within the group, by means of the regular weekly meetings for which there is usually a specially prepared program on literary or library topics. These programs offer a pleasing variety. Talks by professional librarians in various types of libraries always find a place and these talks provide helpful orientation to the wide variety of positions existing in the library field. Frequently groups of books are reviewed, either by members of the sorority, or by an outside speaker. In a word, the membership of the active chapter finds itself a group of alert and rather bewildered coeds who want to know a great many things in addition to the subjects regularly taught in the college courses. It wants to know more about its chosen profession, more about librarians' professional schools, more about art and music, more about the world, more about books. And as a group it tries, so far as lies within the province of the sorority's aims, to supply these wants. Members of the sorority are preparing themselves for a life of professional service and the group, remembering this, has sought to further the purposes of the sorority by service, not only to its own members, but also outside the group. For the past two years Kappa Phi Zeta has helped with the Rural Education Service on the University of California at Los Angeles campus; it has also been furnishing books to the All Nations Nursery School; and during the past year it has been assisting in the compilation of a bibliography on American life for the National Students' Federation of America to be sent to universities of foreign countries.

Since the organization is still very young it is impossible to judge its worth by one of the criteria which is frequently used in estimating the value of an organization, namely by the attainments of its individual members. There are, at the present writing only twenty-seven alumnæ; of this number, however, twenty-two are actually engaged in library work or are attending library schools; one more is using her library training and tastes in the work of a famous rare book store; two are married and at home; one is teaching school but still plans to take her fifth year in library school when that shall be financially possible; only one has definitely left the library field for another type of earning career. These figures, though their scope is necessarily small, would seem to show at least the very definite and serious professional interests and purposes of members of the sorority. It is the hope of members of Kappa Phi Zeta that the service which has been rendered them by the sorority may ultimately be extended to undergraduate women of like professional interests and aspirations, throughout America.

Fellowship Grants Available

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION of New York announces that a limited number of fellowship grants are available for the school year, 1931-32. The purpose of the grants is to enable persons who have shown promise of capacity to contribute to the advancement of the library profession, to pursue a year of study and research in library problems. A degree from an approved college or university and a year's work in a library school constitute the requirements, although these may be waived in exceptional cases. The stipend is $1,500. or more and varies according to the requirements of individual students. When warranted the stipend may be renewed for a second year. Applications should be filed before February 1, 1931 with the Advisory Group on Library Fellowship Grants, Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Applications will be acted upon before May 1 and applicants will be notified as soon as possible.

School Library News

Library-Room Center

THE MORRISON LIBRARY of the Municipal University of Wichita, Kan., has set apart a small room for a permanent exhibit of library equipment, methods, and devices, such as would be helpful and stimulating to a teacher-librarian trying to make limited resources go as far as possible in a small school. Wichita is the center of a considerable rural and semi-rural trade area, and as a community has been quick to recognize its debt and obligation to that area. Many of the small communities outlying must continue for some time to make headway with a high-school personnel having little or no specific library training. To inform those who find themselves quite at sea with library responsibilities; to assure those who may be, in their handling of their situations, on the right track but are still so unassured that they become hesitant and timorous with respect to measures which they find themselves called upon to take; to provide a visual answer for many requests for advice and suggestions that the Library continually has to meet; and to serve to indicate resources to our own students who are about to enter teaching, the material has been segregated and the exhibit created.

Along with material bearing upon simple library methods, duties and administration, in the narrower sense, are reading lists, programs for anniversaries and morning exercises, book selection material for high-school and secondary-school libraries, pedagogic studies in the appeal of books at given ages, attractive or educatively illustrated editions, lists of plays, extemporized devices for meeting emergencies or economic restrictions, etc. Occasionally material from the larger collection of the Library or from outside may be temporarily exhibited in this room; and measures are taken to correlate the collection permanently set aside with bibliographical material on too large a scale, too expensive, or too commonly used to be given over for permanent exhibit.

In part this service has grown out of the Library's desire to extend its facilities actively to fields where it was obvious that there were needs that might be met; but it also ties up with another service which the University had previously undertaken within the same field. A year ago at the request of County Superintendent Rankin, Miss Cossitt of our staff visited the high schools in Sedgwick County, made on the scene a number of suggestions as to procedure and to possible sources of assistance, and made a survey on the school-library needs within the county. This was not done as university extension in the ordinary sense, but as service, on request, in correlation with the general educational program of the County.

While these services are perhaps not very imposing in bulk, it is possible that they may have sufficient novelty and adaptive possibilities to be of some interest both as library procedure and as an instance of the construction placed by a municipal university upon a possibility within its field.

CLINTON H. COLLESTER,
Librarian, Morrison Library, Wichita, Kan.

New Instruction New Book Carrier

THE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL Library at Beaumont, Texas, is using a new system of instruction in the use of the library. Each Freshman English class is scheduled for one week of laboratory work in library methods, followed by a test. *Find It Yourself* is the textbook used and mimeographed sheets adapting that booklets to the needs of this school are issued along with the textbook. All work is done during class periods and four hundred and fifty students have received this instruction this past year. English, Civics, and History classes are being transferred to the library classroom during the time spent in compiling bibliographies and notes for their term themes although they return to their usual rooms for actual theme writing. This system has done much to eliminate the practice of copying information directly from the book.

This high school library also has a type of book carrier that has been most valuable and has never been seen in use in any other library. Manual Training classes made troughs twenty inches long, built up the ends sixteen inches high, and put rods, which serve as handles, across the top. The librarian states that these carriers save both "books and backs!"

Library Organizations

Catalogers Hold Fall Meeting

THE NEW YORK REGIONAL GROUP of Catalogers were fortunate enough to hear a series of papers on the classified catalog which was once the most approved type of catalog in American libraries, but which in later years was superseded in popularity by the dictionary catalog. Because of the general interest of these papers, a brief résumé of each paper is given.

Mr. Harrison W. Craver, Director of the Engineering Societies Library, New York City, spoke on "A Classified Index to Current Literature and the Especial Adaptability of the Brussels Scheme to Such an Index." He declared himself a confirmed advocate of the classified catalog and told of the establishment and success of the one in his library. In the technical subjects much of the material worked with is in periodical form. The great number of indexes and bibliographies to be consulted as keys to current literature creates the need of a master index. His library has started a classified index to current literature. The Brussels scheme was adopted because of the flexibility inherent in its being a classification of ideas rather than of books. A classified catalog has far greater potentialities than the shelf list to which it is sometimes compared. A different classification than the one used for shelf arrangement can often be successfully used. The demands of the reader upon the catalog in a large or scientific library can best be met by the classified catalog.

Miss Grace O. Kelley, supervisor of cataloging and classification in the John Crerar Library, Chicago, read a paper on "The Classified Catalog in a Reference Library."[1] The Crerar's special fields are the sciences—pure, applied, medical, social and psychological. It finds the classified catalog which it started nearly thirty-five years ago a useful instrument. In addition to the author and title file which answers fully fifty per cent of the questions asked of the catalog, the Crerar catalog contains a huge subject file arranged by Dewey numbers and an alphabetical subject index which acts as a key to the classified file. This third file contains several devices used to compensate for the shortcomings of the Dewey classification. Non-Collect guides refer from a subject to the class number that exactly expresses it, e.g. Mathematics, see 510. Subjects which are too general or too specific to be so expressed, or which cut across the classification, are taken care of with Collect guides behind which are collected cards for all books on the particular subject. The classified catalog is more suitable in the field of science than in those of history and literature which, since they deal with unique events and with form rather than subject content, are less susceptible of classification. Except in a subject of which he is entirely ignorant the reader tends to think in patterns. Therefore the dictionary catalog is useful to the untrained reader and the classified catalog is preferred by the informed person.

The next talk, on "The Adaptability of a Classified Catalog to a University Library," was by Dr. Eleanor S. Upton of the Yale University Library. The library catalog is one of the teaching tools of the university. The most scientific catalog is the one that teaches most effectively. The university library has a varied clientèle of undergraduates, graduate students and faculty to consider. What would suit one class might not be the best thing for another. Another consideration is the fact that the classified catalog is not particularly adapted to the humanities. The greater cost of making a classified catalog because of the need for subject experts is another obstacle in the way of its adoption. Departmental libraries and special collections might be a hindrance. On the other hand most university libraries classify fairly minutely anyway and use printed cards so that the duplication of cards is not a difficulty. The discussion was summed up by Mr. R. H. Gjelsness of the New York Public Library in a paper on "The Classified Catalog vs. the Dictionary Catalog," printed in full elsewhere in this number.

A discussion by various members followed the reading of Mr. Gjelsness' paper. It was emphasized that the dictionary catalog is easier for the uninitiated reader while the specialist prefers the classified catalog. The use of the shelf list as a supplement to the dictionary catalog was discussed. That the classified catalog proper is much more flexible and detailed than the shelf list was brought out. The classified catalog need not be based on the same system as the shelf arrangement at all.

EMMA M. BUFFA, *Secretary.*

[1] Paper printed in December issue of *Special Libraries.*

Southwestern Library Meeting

THE FIFTH BIENNIAL meeting of Southwestern Library Association was called to order by the president, Mr. James A. McMillen, at Dallas, Texas, October 29, 1930. Mr. Ben Critz, Manager of Dallas Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the association to Dallas, and Mrs. Eloise Hand, of Oklahoma A. & M. College, responded for the Association. Miss Tommie Dora Barker, Regional Field Agent for the South, gave a most interesting talk on "The Library in a Changing World," which was followed by the President's address, "A Necessary Next Step for Library Progress." Wednesday evening the association met at a banquet in the Baker Hotel. Mrs. Bates, a Dallas clubwoman, gave a talk on modern youth entitled "Goodbye to Sophistication"; and Mr. W. D. Cline, Trustee, Kemp Public Library, Wichita Falls, Texas, talked on "The Library from the Trustees' Viewpoint." Thursday morning was given over to State breakfasts and business meetings under direction of each state's Southwestern Association's Vice-Presidents. The second general session was held in McFarlin Auditorium at Southern Methodists University. Miss Essae M. Culver, Secretary of the Louisiana Library Commission, talked on the "Hill of Vision, or The Broader Outlook for Library Extension." "County Library Work in Texas" was discussed by Mrs. Ruth Underwood Pooley; and Miss Mabel McClure reported on County libraries in Oklahoma. Following this meeting the members of the association were guests of the University at dinner. Dr. Humphrey Lee, of the faculty of S. M. U., gave a humorous talk on "Library Systems" and Prof. H. N. Smith, of the *Southwest Review*, spoke on "Living in America."

Round-table sections featured Friday morning's program. At the Children's Library Section Miss Harriet Dickson of Houston talked on "Library Work with Small Children." Miss Anderson discussed work done with elementary schools in Tulsa, and Miss Britton told of work done in Dallas schools. Miss Catherine Thompson of Little Rock talked on "Projects to Stimulate Literary Interest." In the absence of Miss Emma Lee, her paper on "Exhibits for the Children's Room" was read. Miss Jessie Gay Van Cleve, A. L. A. Children's Specialist, gave a résumé of "Recent Children's Books," at the College, University and School Section.

Miss Lurlein Harris of Nacogdoches, Texas, discussed "Growing Demands for Librarians for High Schools," and "Teaching the New Student to Use the Library" was the subject of the talk given by Jim P. Matthews of the University of Arkansas. Mr. E. W. Winkler of University of Texas talked on the "Reserve Book Question" and Miss Gertrude Brandes of Baylor University, discussed the "Student Assistant Problem." The County Library Section held an informal meeting. Miss Fannie Wilcox, State Librarian of Texas, discussed the county tax in Texas. Miss Essae M. Culver, Secretary of Louisiana Library Commission, talked on the Louisiana law for library tax. This was followed by a general talk on library service to public schools and a possibility of working out a plan that would be accepted by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Friday noon the association members were the guests of the Trustees of the Dallas Library at luncheon. Friday afternoon Dr. John H. McGinnis, Editor of the *Southwest Review*, talked on "Regional or Standardized Culture?" and Miss Van Cleve talked on "Children's Literature." Friday evening the closing session, Mr. D. D. Moore, formerly a trustee and now librarian of the New Orleans Public Library, gave a talk on "From the Outside Looking In, and From the Inside Looking Out." "The Responsibilities and Delights of a Trustee" was presented by Mr. G. H. Holloway, Trustee of Concordia Parish Library of Louisiana. Mr. James A. McMillen discussed "How a College Library Committee Should Function," and Mr. Usher of Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, talked on "Selection of Reference Books for a Library of Moderate Means."

Officers for the next year were named as follows: President, Miss Christine Sanders, Arkansas Library Commission, Little Rock, Ark.; Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Peacock, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Oklahoma City; Treasurer, Mr. J. O. Modisette, Louisiana Library Commission, Shreveport, La.; Vice-Presidents, Arkansas, Mr. J. M. Pease, Magnolia, Ark.; Arizona, Miss Estelle Lutrell, Tucson, Ariz.; Louisiana, Miss Lois Shortess, Baton Rouge, La.; Mexico, Sen. J. Manrique de Lara, Mexico City; Oklahoma, Mrs. Eula Froman, Weatherford, Okla.; Texas, Miss Cleora Clanton, Dallas, Tex.

Ohio and Indiana Meet at Dayton

THE OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Indiana Library Association and Indiana Library Trustees Association met for a joint library conference in Dayton, Ohio, October 15, 16 and 17, 1930, with a total registered attend-

ance of 697. Separate business meetings were held by the three associations, and the trustees had a special luncheon and a special dinner meeting; four general sessions, thirteen round table sessions, six of them being luncheon round tables, a banquet, a tea and a sight-seeing drive around Dayton provided a program of special interest, with food for every taste.

At the first general session, Miss Linda A. Eastman, Librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, presented the need for cooperation by all state library associations with the national association for the success of the million dollar endowment plan. The general topic of the meeting, "The Librarian and the Staff," was presented by Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, Hazel B. Warren, Chief Extension Division, Indiana State Library, and Louis H. Buish, Welfare Director, National Cash Register Company, Dayton. The related topic "The Book from Publisher to Reader" was discussed at the last general session by John Macrae, President, E. P. Dutton & Company, Dorothy Gordon of New York City, author of *Around the World in Song,* Chalmers Hadley, Librarian, Cincinnati Public Library; and for the reader's point of view, a paper by Francis J. McCormick, of Dayton. At the Wednesday evening general session, the Dayton Civic Orchestra gave a beautiful musical program. Mr. Paul North Rice, Librarian of the Dayton Public Library, welcomed visiting librarians and trustees to Dayton, and Dr. James G. Heller, of Cincinnati, gave a thoughtful and informative address on "The Pen Against the Sword; the Value of War Literature." Following this meeting an informal reception was held.

A banquet, attended by about five hundred members, was held Thursday evening, and at the general session following it, after a lovely musical program by Christine Colley, violinist, John Langdon-Davies, noted young English lecturer and writer, gave a most interesting talk on the subject of his latest book, *Man and His Universe.* Announcement was made at this meeting of the organization of the new Ohio Library Trustees Association. The Dayton sight-seeing trip Thursday afternoon was enjoyed by a large number.

Round Table topics were as follows: *Large Libraries*—"Staff Meetings and Staff Spirit," Carl Vitz and "The Staff Committee as an Agent in Administration," by Amy Winslow. *Small Libraries*—"Building up a Reading Public" by Marie T. Brown, "Publicity, Ways and Means" by Priscilla J. MacArthur, "Children's Book Week and Its Opportunities" by Margaret Trott and "Outstanding Books of the Year for the Small Library" by Katharine Frazee. *Library Trustees*—"Organization Problems" by Harry M. Stoops, "County Extension" by Mrs. G. D. Haimbaugh and "Extension Work in a City" by Erdean M. McCloud. *College and University*—"Our Student Assistants, Are They Worth While?" by Edna E. Davis and "Alumni Reading and the College Library" by F. F. Stone. *Hospital Libraries*—"Why Establish Hospital Library Service" by Alice M. Dunlap, "Six Years of Experience in Fort Wayne" by Margaret M. Colerick, "Some Phases of Organization and Administration" by Marian Cable and "Service, Personnel and Patients" by Inez Crandall. *County Libraries*—"Ohio County Libraries" by Mary T. Hardy, "Plans for the New Vermillion County Library" by Bess Lanham, "Serving a State-Aid County" by Lois Henze, "Truck Service Costs Versus Station and Branch Costs" by Bernice Doran and "From Librarian to Patron" by Mrs. Margaret W. Thayer. *Cataloging*—"Cooperation, Coordination and Correlation" by Bertha M. Schneider, "Filing Perplexities" by Marie Peters. *Special Libraries*—Informal discussion of the following topics: Pamphlets and Their Classification; Lending Magazines; Handbooks and Other Reference Books; The Problem of Old Editions; Foreign Publications; Things That Our Library Does That Might Be Done in Your Library. *Branch Libraries*—"Branch Publicity" by Lyndell Martling, "Reference Work in Branches" by Vera E. Morgan, and "Branch Work With Young People" by Katherine Kuechle. *Work with Children*—"The Publishing of Children's Books; What Shall We Publish?" by Mary R. Walsh, "Purchasing of Children's Books; What Shall We Buy?" by Mrs. Ruth Hughes Scott and "The Circulation of Children's Books; Advertising Our Wares" by Anne F. Oliphant. *Reference Work*—"Advising Readers in a Medium Sized Library" by Corinne A. Metz, "Public Library Service to City Officials—Through Periodicals" by Lucius H. Cannon, "Through Books" by Mary H. Clark, "Reference Work in Suburbia" by Pauline Reich, "The Reference Librarians' Exchange, Is It Needed? If Needed, How Shall It Be Established?" Discussion. State and Local History—"A Stimulant to Historical Interest" by A. E. Curtis, and "The Library and Local History" by George J. Blazier. School Libraries—Discussion topic, "The School Library and Public Library Service to School Children; a Comparison" by Sylvia Oakley, and others.

GRACE KERR, *Secretary.*

Discuss Book Theft Detection Methods

THE FALL MEETING of the Rhode Island Library Association was held in the Auditorium of the Roger Williams Park Museum for the morning session and in the Commercial High School Library for the afternoon session, on Friday, October 31. After the business meeting, the Director of the Museum, Mr. William L. Bryant, welcomed the librarians of the state and briefly outlined the important work the museum is doing for the children of the city, and very kindly offered to ship special exhibits from the museum to any library in the state for exhibition purposes. Mr. Clarence E. Sherman, Librarian of the Providence Public Library, gave a brief report of the outstanding features of the Los Angeles Conference. The remainder of the morning session was given over to the principal speaker, Mr. George Bergquist of the New York Public Library Staff, whose subject, "Book Theft Detection Methods" was of absorbing interest and most ably and interestingly presented. Demonstration of the Gaylord Charging System concluded the morning session

In the afternoon, the Association reconvened in the Commercial High School Library, where the librarian, Miss Ruth E. Greene extended a cordial welcome. Mr. Bertrand K. Hart, Literary Editor of the Providence *Journal* gave a delightfully entertaining address about "Contemporary Literary Personalities," recounting intimate impressions of British and Irish writers whom he visited last summer. Mr. Henry B. Van Hoesen, Librarian of the Brown University Library, addressed the Association on the subject "Reading Versus Learning," discussing some conflicting objectives in library work, the use and selection of books and guidance in taste. One of the objectives was that librarians should not allow adult education to obscure reading for enjoyment or study. Mr. Herbert Brigham, Librarian of the Rhode Island State Library, extended Mr. Dewey's generous invitation to librarians, to spend their vacations or sabbatical years at the Lake Placid Club, suggesting a financial plan within the range of a librarian's income. Resolutions were adopted lamenting the great loss the Association has suffered through the death of William Eaton Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library from 1877 to 1930, who was a charter member of the American Library Association, and always an active participator in the work of the State Association, whose distinguished presence and gently guiding hand will be greatly missed by the members of the Association whose privilege it was to have known him as "A great librarian, a true gentleman and a devoted lover of humane culture."

Conference Emphasizes Book Importance

MISSISSIPPI'S growing interest in libraries was evident in an attendance of sixty-five at the recent meeting of the state Association held in Columbus, one of the older cities of the state. Among the pleasures of the meeting were the opportunity to see the new library building of the Mississippi State College for Women and a drive through the campus and the city.

The opening address by Professor E. O. Grover of Rollins College on the "Professorship of Books" gave the keynote to the conference in emphasizing the importance of books and the librarian's privilege in making their value known. There were discussions of recent adult and children's books and a charming talk on the "Road to Poetry Through the Children's Room" by Mrs. Anne K. Stokes of Greenville. A number of guests from Alabama and Tennessee added to the fellowship of the meeting. Miss Fanny T. Taber spoke on county libraries, Miss Lucile Fargo on the problems of the high school library, Mr. Jesse Cunningham on "How Can a Public Library Better Serve the Men of Its Community" and Mr. Jackson E. Towne on "Opportunities for Library Training in the South." Each Mississippi librarian told informally of the work in her college, high school, or public library and a distinct contribution was made by the high school librarians, who also held an after-conference session in the high school building. Their numbers were increased by the fact that the State Inspector of High Schools had asked principals to urge their librarians to attend. This group was most enthusiastic and plans to meet again at the time of the Mississippi Education Association conference in the spring.

Officers for the coming year are as follows: President, Mr. Whitman Davis, librarian of the University of Mississippi; Vice-President, Mrs. John Kirk, Central High School Library, Jackson; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Lois Rumph, Public Library, Hattiesburg.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, *Secretary*.

Negro Library Conference Held

A NEGRO LIBRARY CONFERENCE, the first since the one at Hampton in 1927, was held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, November 20-23, in connection with the dedication of Fisk's new library. Seventy-one librarians, representing every state in the South and a dozen states in the North, attended the various professional meetings and the dedication exercises.

The Conference was officially opened on Thursday night with an address of welcome to visiting librarians by the President of the University. Then followed an impressive tribute by Dr. C. C. Williamson to the memory of Edward C. Williams, foremost Negro librarian, who died in December of 1929. Contributions of the educational foundations to Negro library development were discussed by Robert M. Lester of the Carnegie Corporation and Clark Foreman of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Tommie Dora Barker, Regional Field Agent for the South of the American Library Association, presented a paper on the "South in the Library Picture."

On Friday morning a college and school library session was conducted by Florence R. Curtis, Director of the Hampton Library School. Herbert S. Hirshberg, Dean of the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, led a discussion on "Buildings and Equipment"; Mrs. Leoneid P. Drain of West Virginia State College read a paper on "Library Instruction in Negro Colleges"; Wallace Van Jackson of Virginia Union University discussed "Discipline Problems in a College Library"; and Lucille F. Fargo spoke on "Organizing a School Library." The afternoon session was devoted to public library service. Charlotte Templeton, President of the Southeastern Library Association, presided over this meeting and there were papers on various phases of Negro Branch Service. Mrs. Olivia Greenway of Nashville and Mrs. Rachel Harris of Louisville discussed work with children. The relations of the library to the parent, the teacher and clubs were developed respectively by Mrs. Lucy Mitchell of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. Lizzie C. Forrest of Lexington, Kentucky, and Miss Virginia D. Young, of Roanoke, Virginia. A session on Negro literature brought some unusual papers to the Conference. Two books, one, Langston Hughes' *Not Without Laughter* and the other, Charles S. Johnson's *Negro in American Civilization* were interestingly reviewed by William Griffey of the Fisk Library and Mrs. Martha Brown, librarian of Tennessee State College. Mrs. Emma Murray, librarian of Howard University, presented a plan for adapting the D. C. to Negro collections. The session closed with two scholarly papers by the foremost Negro bibliographers, Arthur A. Schomburg of New York and Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Templeton led the Saturday morning discussion again and Harold F. Brigham of Nashville discussed what should be the relationship between the colored branch and the main library. "Arousing Community Interest" was the subject of the talk given by Thomas F. Blue. Mrs. Albura Fagala of Chattanooga presented a paper on "County Library Service," and Miss Curtis concluded the program with a stimulating paper on the "Librarian's Opportunity." A short business session brought a decision to ask the American Library Association for a special section on Negro Library Service. Thomas F. Blue, Head of the Colored Division, Louisville Public Library, was unanimously elected Chairman of this meeting.

The Negro Library Conference program followed an impressive dedication ceremony at which over one hundred colleges were represented. Dean Herbert Hawkes of Columbia University and Adam Strohm, president of the American Library Association, gave the principal addresses. Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina brought greetings from the southern colleges and universities and Dean Herbert Hirshberg of Western Reserve University performed a similar service for the institutions of the north central states. Jackson Towne, librarian of Peabody College, represented the Tennessee Library Association and short talks were given by the librarian, the architect, the president of the board of trustees, the Mayor of Nashville, and a representative from Tuskegee Institute.

LOUIS SHORES

Juvenile Fiction Contest Winner

LONGMANS, GREEN AND COMPANY announce that the judges in their 1930 Juvenile Fiction Contest have awarded the $2,000 prize to Mrs. Laura Armer of Berkeley, California, for her story *Waterless Mountain*, a tale of a little Navajo Indian boy. The prize was offered to any original unpublished story in English suitable for boys and girls from twelve to sixteen with no limitation on plot, title, or style.

Among Librarians

Public Libraries

MRS. ALICE HICKOK BINS, Wisconsin '24, whose husband died in the winter, has returned to library work and is on the staff of the Hospital Department of the Minneapolis Public Library.

HARLAND A. CARPENTER, Columbia '28, succeeding Harold A. Wooster, assumed the position of librarian of the Brockton Public Library on September 15.

FRANK H. CHASE, who has been associated with the Boston Public Library since 1911 and Reference librarian since 1923, died December 12, 1930, at his home in Hingham after an illness of several weeks.

JANE COLLIER, Wisconsin '29, accepted a position in the Catalog Department of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, on November 1.

AIMEE F. DRAPER, Western Reserve, has recently been appointed children's librarian of the Central Library, Providence, R. I. Miss Draper was formerly a branch children's librarian in the Cleveland Public Library system.

ANNIE W. EASTMAN, Carnegie '09, has resigned as children's librarian at the Central Library, Providence, R. I.

BONNIE ELLIOTT, Western Reserve '22, has been appointed librarian of the Tockwotton Branch of the Providence, R. I., Public Library.

ELEANOR M. FAWCETT, Wisconsin '12, has been made assistant librarian in the Pasadena Public Library. She has been on the staff in various departments since 1921.

OLIVIA J. FULTON, Pratt '29, has been appointed children's librarian in the Clinton, Iowa, Public Library.

MARGUERITE L. GATES, for a number of years in charge of the Lending Department of the Newark Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian. Miss Catherine Van Dyne, also of the Newark staff, is now in charge of the Lending Department.

LOIS HENZE, St. Louis '29, returned to the Bloomington Public and Monroe County Library as head of the County Department.

KATHRYN HORNIBROOK, Wisconsin '27, was elected librarian of the Public Library, Neillsville, Wis., by its trustees on November 1.

MRS. ADA MCCORMICK MOSHER, Pratt '12, formerly head of the Business and Commerce Division of the Detroit Public Library, has been appointed to a position in the General Reference Division of the Cleveland Public Library.

LEONORE M. NAYLOR, Pratt '26, formerly head of the Extension Department of the Utica Public Library, has taken the position of division head in the Central Circulation Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore.

MARY V. O'NEIL, an assistant in the Circulation Department, Providence, R. I., Public Library, has assumed the duties of hospital librarian, succeeding Anne W. Handley, recently appointed first assistant in the Circulation Department.

E. MARGARET PATTON, Illinois '29, formerly on the staff of the Kansas City Public Library, Mo., began work September 1 as assistant in the Reference Department of the Wichita City Library, Kansas.

HELEN B. SHEEHAN, Simmons '26, for a number of years an assistant in the Manchester, N. H., Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Cathedral Library at Manchester.

ANNA VAN VICKLE, Emporia, formerly High School librarian at Augusta, Kansas, will be reading supervisor in the Public Library, Jamaica, New York.

ESTHER WENDELL, Wisconsin '19, joined the staff at A. L. A. Headquarters on October 1. She has been in charge of the indexing to the catalogs of Montgomery Ward since 1924.

ELIZABETH H. WESSON, librarian of the Orange Free Public Library for thirty-two years, has resigned. No one has been appointed to succeed her as yet.

ALICE WILSON, Wisconsin '21, joined the staff of the Kenosha Public Library in September as assistant in charge of the desk.

Special Libraries

GRACE H. BROWN, who accepted a position with Price, Waterhouse & Co. several months ago, has recently been appointed librarian. Miss Brown was formerly cataloger in the Queens Borough Public Library.

REV. MINNIE C. BUDLONG, Wisconsin '10, who left library work in 1921 to enter the ministry, has served as field secretary of the Women's Alliance of Unitarian churches since 1924; her field is the United States and Canada.

MARGARET CHADWICK has replaced Theodora L. Haman as librarian of the Railway and Utilities Investing Corporation, New York City.

LEAH E. DIEHL, Wisconsin '27, reference librarian in the Fond du Lac Public Library since her graduation, has accepted the position of cataloger, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, Madison, beginning November 15. She succeeds Beatrice Hager.

VERA L. DODGE, formerly connected with the U. S. Rubber Co. library, has become librarian of the newly created library of the Museum of Peaceful Arts, New York City.

ELIZABETH EVELETH, Simmons '29, is now in charge of the lending library and the ordering and selling of books for the Handicraft Gift Shop, 2 Rugby Road, Schenectady, New York.

BEATRICE HAGER, Wisconsin '24, resigned as cataloger, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, in October, to accept the position of cataloger in the Municipal Reference Library, New York City.

IRMA HOCHSTEIN, Wisconsin '14, received appointment in September as assistant secretary, National Women's Trade Union League, Ninth Street and Mt. Vernon Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. One of her duties is editing the *Life and Labor Bulletin*, organ of the league.

Library Schools

DOROTHY BEMIS, Pratt '16, librarian of the Lippincott Library, University of Pennsylvania, has joined the Drexel Institute School of Library Science Staff of Special Lecturers and is to give a course of ten lectures on Order Work.

Colleges and Universities

MARGUERITE CAMPBELL, Simmons '17, has been appointed librarian of the new Medical Library of the School of Medicine of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

NELLIE IRENE FLOYD, Chautauqua '22, has been appointed reference librarian of the Berea College Library, Berea, Ky.

DOROTHY GEDDES, Emporia '29, who has a position at the George Alexander Library of Mackenzie College in Brazil is co-author of a library handbook which is to be translated into Portuguese for publication. The book contains a description of the library and its resources, rules and regulations, the names of the donors of books, and general library information. Her part of the book contains a description of the new cataloging, classification, and the new subject-heading system in the library. The glossary of library science terms is given in both English and Portuguese.

MADELINE F. GILMOUR, Syracuse '25, was appointed to the staff of the New York State College for Teachers Library School.

HELEN JOHNS, Pratt '21, formerly librarian of the Public Library at Longview, Washington, is now head of the Circulation Department in the University of Washington Library at Seattle.

School Libraries

MARJORIE DECKER, St. Louis '29, was appointed assistant librarian, High School Library, Madison, Wis., September 1.

JESSIE A. HARRIS, Simmons '22, is now librarian of the High School at La Jolla, California, after having completed a year of graduate work at the University of Michigan Library School.

MARION W. REDWAY, Albany '24, is now librarian in the Milne High School Library, another of the new New York State College for Teachers' buildings.

READA SIEGLER, New Jersey '28, has resigned her position in the Children's Department, Newark Public Library, to accept a position as assistant librarian in a large High School Library in Newark.

DOROTHY STAPLES, Simmons '26, has been appointed librarian of the Oswego, N. Y., High School Library.

Opportunities

(This column is open to librarians.)

Wanted—Cataloger for large Law School Library in Middle West. Applicants must be college or university graduates with at least one year of training in recognized library school, with a reading knowledge of two foreign languages. Experience in a law library desirable. O12.

●

University of Illinois Library School graduate desires position in college or university library. Five years teacher-librarian in high school and four years in college library. Prefers work in college or university, but will consider other positions. O10.

●

College graduate with library training, ten years' experience in public library, California certified county librarian, wishes position in Southern California. O11.

●

College graduate with two summer sessions in library science desires change of position. Experience includes four years as part-time assistant in college library, one year in large public library, and three years as college librarian. M15.

●

Young woman with college degree, library training, five years' experience as librarian, and high school English teacher would like position in public or school library. No objection to part time teaching. M14.

Motion Picture Films Available

USE OF SIX single reels of motion picture films of about one thousand feet each entitled as follows are available free on application to the Director of the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario:

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6. The Kootenay Indians of British Columbia.

The films are of standard (35 mm.) width and the only expense is the expressage both ways.

Travel Group To Russia

BECAUSE of the interest which has been expressed in the visit of Professor Henry R. Seager, Columbia University, and his party to Russia last summer, plans are being made to organize a similar group to go to Russia during the summer of 1931. The party will meet in Berlin on July 6, 1931, and spend five weeks in Russia visiting the industrial centers, financial institutions, schools, courts, workers' clubs, cooperative farms, museums, and places of historical interest. Anyone who is interested in joining the party should communicate with Roy H. Mackay, Columbia University, New York City.

The Calendar

Jan. 31—California Library Association, sixth district, will meet at Pomona College.

Feb. 5—California Library Association, fifth district, will meet at Sacramento.

Feb. 14—California Library Association, ninth district, will meet at Colusa.

March 6-7—Massachusetts Library Club, winter meeting at Springfield, Mass.

March 13-14, 1931—Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, joint annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 10-12—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio.

June 22-27—American Library Association, annual meeting at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Reports Requested Regularly

HERBERT REICHNER, Editor of *Philobiblon*, a monthly magazine for booklovers, 6 Strohmayergasse, Vienna VI, Austria, requests the public, university and special libraries, museums and all societies to send regularly all their reports, bulletins, catalogs of exhibitions, and other publications for review in this publication. A copy of the review will be sent to the libraries.

Proceedings Wanted

WANTED by the University of South Dakota Library, Vermillion, S. D., *Proceedings* of American Association for the Advancement of Science, vol. 67-73 which is doubtless the third summary 1921. State price.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY, Indiana, has for disposal a four-volume set of the *Rig-Veda Samhita* edited by F. Max Muller, London, 1890. We shall be glad to send this to any library willing to pay transportation charges.

St. Nicholas Magazine Literary Editor

MRS. MAY LAMBERTON BECKER, nationally known author and lecturer on books, will become Literary Editor of *St. Nicholas Magazine* on February 1. She is the first woman to suceed Mary Mapes Dodge, first editor of *St. Nicholas*, and this is the first editorial change since the purchase of the magazine from the Century Company last June by the Scholastic Publishing Company. Maurice R. Robinson, who is also President of the Scholastic Publishing Company, is Executive Editor of *St. Nicholas*.

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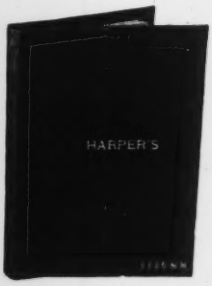

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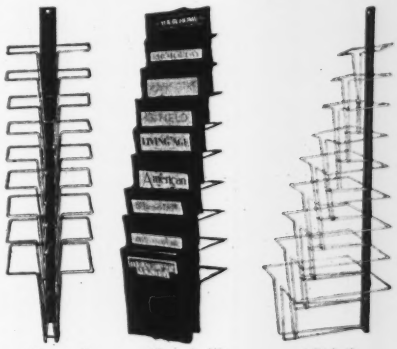

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ARTHUR H. COMPTON (1927) and his X-rays researches, 1 page in Volume C.

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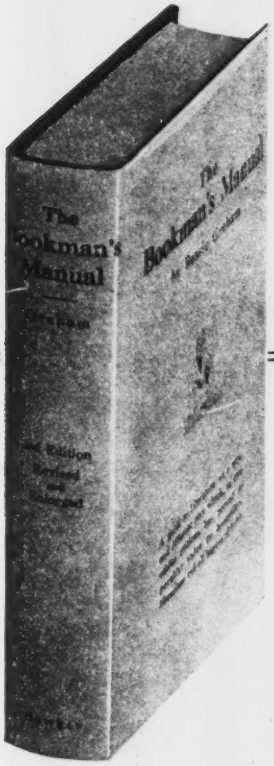

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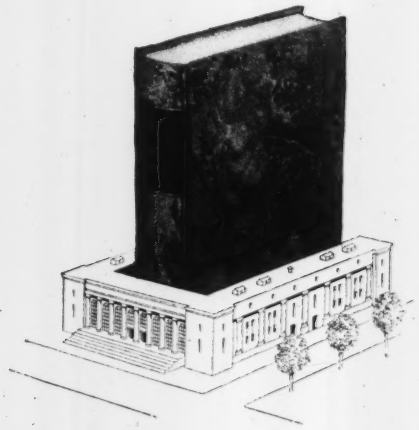

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